SURVEY ASSOCIATES' ANNUAL STATEMENT

THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

NOVEMBER 15, 1924

Labor's New Day in Court: *J. M. Landis*
Misinformed Massachusetts: *Wiley H. Swift*
Public or Private—or Both: *Robert W. Bruère*
Salvation First: The Salvation Army at Work
Fall Review of Books

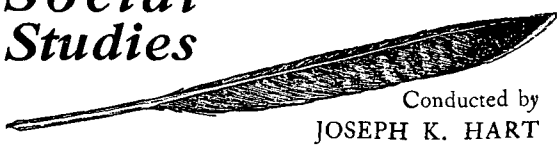
COMMUNITIES SOCIAL PRACTICE EDUCATION
INDUSTRY HEALTH

In Two Sections
25 Cents a Copy

Section I
$5.00 a Year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Social Studies



Conducted by
JOSEPH K. HART

The Play Goes On

THE elections are over—the play goes on. To some of us, the results of the elections gave great satisfaction: but there are evils still to be dealt with in our national and international life. To others, those results brought something bordering on despair: but the world has made progress in the past, and there is infinite room for further progress. To still others, the results of the elections were of no significance: but, though hope of progress through political action has lost some of its glamour, the development of good will amongst men and the application of our slowly growing intelligence to life are not to be neglected or ignored. The methods which we may employ in helping to make this a somewhat more humane world will surely change, somewhat, for all of us as we see our national and international problems in the light of the British and American elections: some who had relied too greatly upon statistics will need to turn to poetry for their help. others who had expected parliament or congress to bring in the Kingdom of Heaven may well look to the hills. But, in any case, though the parts may shift, the play will still go on. A good shaking up of the actors in our *Comedie Humaine* is not bad for the play, in the long run, though it may distress both actors and audience, temporarily. We have had that shaking up—and shaking down. The stage is still here: Let the play go on!

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

PUBLISHERS

THE SURVEY—Twice-a-month—$5.00 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a year

ROBERT W. DEFOREST, *President*
JULIAN W. MACK, V. EVERIT MACY, *Vice-Presidents*
ANN REED BRENNER, *Secretary*
ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Treasurer*

PAUL U. KELLOGG, *Editor*
Associate Editors
JOSEPH K. HART — HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
ROBERT W. BRUÈRE — MARY ROSS
MARTHA BENSLEY BRUÈRE — SARA MERRILL
FRED EASTMAN — LEON WHIPPLE
GEDDES SMITH, *Managing Editor*
Contributing Editors
EDWARD T. DEVINE — GRAHAM TAYLOR
JANE ADDAMS — FLORENCE KELLEY

ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Manager*
JOHN D. KENDERDINE, *Extension Manager*
MARY R. ANDERSON, *Advertising*

THE SURVEY, *published semi-monthly and copyright* 1924 *by* SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC., 112 *East* 19 *Street, New York.*
Price: This issue (Nov. 15, 1924, *Vol. LIII, No.* 4) 25 *cents a copy,* $5 *a year; Canadian postage,* 60 *cents; foreign postage,* $1 *extra. Changes of address should be mailed us two weeks in advance. When payment is by check a receipt will be sent only upon request.*

112 East 19 Street, New York

Analytic Index to This Number

1. Child Welfare:
Misinformed Massachusetts, p. 177f
Health through play, p. 236
Memorial hospital for children, p. 231
Pioneer Youth, p. 209
Cherchez L'Enfant, p. 230

2. Family Welfare:
Health and the family, p. 183
Caring for the health of mothers, p. 191ff

3. Law and Lawbreakers:
The courts and punishment for contempt, p. 175ff
The function of the judge, p. 240f

4. Conquest of Disease:
Preventive medicine, p. 237
Fighting opium, p. 192ff

5. Promotion of Health:
Nurses in city and country, p. 190ff
Keeping babies well, p. 191

6. Mental Hygiene:
Fears and mental diseases, p. 246
The conquest of opium, p. 192ff
Books as the chaff of life, p. 227ff

7. Organizing Social Forces:
Paying for social work, p. 186
The methods of social discovery, p. 238f
What of the Salvation Army? p. 195ff
Child labor in Massachusetts, p. 177f
Beer on trial in Germany, p. 179ff

8. Town Planning:
New housing plans in France, p. 188
Garden cities in America, p. 189

9. City Communities:
A community newspaper, p. 185f
Housing in the British Empire, p. 201f
New housing plans in France and America, p. 188f

10. Country Communities:
Visiting nurses in the country, p. 190ff
Commandments for babies, p. 191

12. School and Community:
Public interest in experimental education, p. 205f
Who is fit to teach? p. 207
The K. K. K. has plans for education, p. 209

13. Education outside the School:
Pioneer Youth groups, p. 209
The newspaper as educator, p. 186
Books and things, p. 242ff
Education week program, revised, p. 184

14. Industrial Conditions:
The hazards of work, p. 241
Problems of fatigue, p. 245
Jury trials in labor injunction cases, p. 175ff

15. Industrial Relations:
Governments as employers, p. 202ff
Labor and the newspaper, p. 185

16. Social Invention in Industry:
Experimenting with employment agencies, p. 199f
Cooperative movements, p. 234

17. Peace and International Relations:
The opium traffic and the League, p. 192ff
The British and American elections, 182f

18. Motives and Ideals:
What the K. K. K. wants, p. 182 and 209
Does truth always prevail? p. 208
What do the elections mean? p. 182f
The life of intelligence, p. 229
Style, p. 232

Entered as second-class matter, March 25, 1909, at the post office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 26, 1918.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

Vol. LIII, No. 4 November 15, 1924

CONTENTS

Labor's New Day in Court - - - *J. M. Landis* 175
Misinformed Massachusetts - - *Wiley H. Swift* 177
Beer in the Balance - - - - - *Bruno Lasker* 179
THE COMMON WELFARE - - - - - - - - 182
COMMUNITIES - - - - - - - - - - - 185
A Community Newspaper? *R. L. Burgess*—Paving for National Social Work, *Geddes Smith*—For Families Nombreuses, *Edith Elmer Wood*, Sunnyside—An Experiment in City Housing
HEALTH - - - - - - - - - - - - - 190
For Mothers in Town and Country, *Estelline Bennett* and *M. R.*—Opium at Geneva, *Ellen N. La Motte*
SOCIAL PRACTICE - - - - - - - - - - 195
Salvation First, *M. R.*
INDUSTRY - - - - - - - - - - - - - 199
Public or Private—or Both? *R. W. B.*—Joint Effort For British Housing, *Arthur Greenwood*—Will Canada Find a Way? *Mary Van Kleeck*
EDUCATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - 205
Should Public Schools Welcome Experiments? *Henry R. Linville*—Who is Fit to Teach? *David H. Pierce*—Has Truth Any Chance? *Arthur Corning White*
SOCIAL WORK SHOPTALK - - - - - - - - 210
COMMUNICATIONS - - - - - - - - - - 211
ANNUAL STATEMENT - - - - - - - - - 217
FALL REVIEW OF BOOKS - - - - - - - - 227
Wanted New Dreams, *L. W.*—A New Path Through History, *Clarke F. Ansley*—Cherchez l'Enfant, Tarts and Comfits, *L. W.*—Cooperative Movements, *Leslie E. Woodcock*—Playmates in Healthland, *Grace T. Hallock*—A Classic in Preventive Medicine, *R. Clyde White*—A Judgment on Judges, *J. Maurice Wormser*—The Hazards of Work, *Frederick B. Flinn*—The Run of the Shelves

The Gist of It

ON the eve of an election in which there was much talk of a labor party, the Supreme Court acted on a question in which labor has been vitally and vociferously interested. Mr. Landis tells how and why on p. 175. He is research fellow in law at the Harvard Law School, a special student of the subject of contempt in the federal courts, and co-author with Felix Frankfurter of an article on that subject recently published in the Harvard Law Review and republished in the American Law Review.

WHEN Bruno Lasker visited Germany a month or two ago, he found a criss-cross division on prohibition—wets against drys, of course, but also drys American style against drys German style. He brought back some specimens of dry propaganda, German style, which have such charm that we reprint them with his observations on p. 179.

'HAVE faith in Massachusetts," says Mr. Coolidge. And most of us have had. But in the face of an overwhelming popular vote against the child labor amendment, faith begins to totter. Wiley H. Swift was in the thick of the fight on behalf of the National Child Labor Committee, and on p. 177 tells what happened. Burr Blackburn writes on p. 210 of Georgia's situation, too.

IT'S easier to plan a community newspaper than to run one, as Mr. Burgess discovered in San José. He tells why on p. 185.

IF you want to know how Europe is housing itself, ask Edith Elmer Wood. Her latest book, Housing Progress in Western Europe, was crushed into a Survey article in the Midmonthly just a year ago and reviewed at some length on July 15. On p. 188 she tells how the new houses built with government aid near Paris have been tenanted.

WHICH are better, buttons or bananas? The question is only a little more superficial than the much-repeated slogan "more business in government; less government in business." Mr. Bruère discusses the interplay of public and private initiative in employment agencies on p. 199, and calls Arthur Greenwood to the bar to testify as to the relevant situation in British housing. Mr. Greenwood was a member of Parliament and of the Labor ministry which initiated the present housing program.

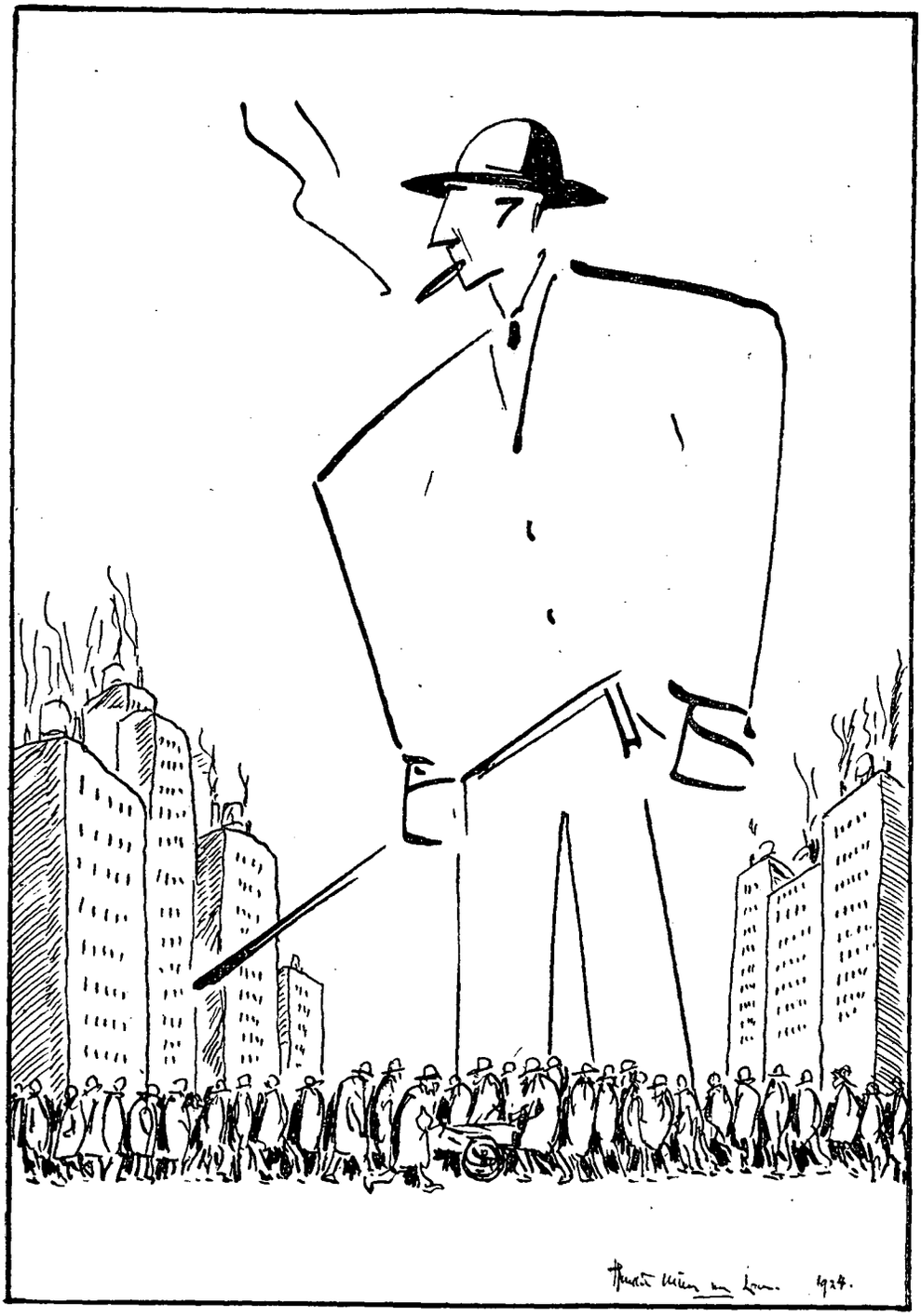
THE post-office strike in Toronto came close home to American social workers who were convening there while the mails were disorganized and when the men went back to work—apparently with a moral victory. That victory, discussed in The Survey for July 15, 1924, seems now to have been a hollow one. Miss Van Kleeck, director of the division of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, brings the story down to date (p. 202).

STUDENTS of the problem of opium control will find it interesting to compare Miss La Motte's personal interpretation of the present problem (p. 192) with the editorial paragraphs published in Survey Graphic for November 1 and those on p. 183 of the present issue.

THE searching question as to the willingness of the public schools to accept experiment (p. 205) is asked by the president of the Teachers' Union of New York. The article is based on Mr. Linville's address at the Netcong Conference of the Teachers' Union and the Teachers' Union Auxiliary, on October 4, 1924.

MISS HALLOCK, who writes about new child health books (p. 236) is herself author of a good bit of that clever and insinuating health stuff that has for years been flowing steadily from the office of the old Child Health Organization, now merged in the American Child Health Association.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Hendrik Willem Van Loon

THE HUNDRED PER CENTER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

November 15
1924

Volume LIII
No. 4

Labor's New Day in Court

The Supreme Court Vindicates Jury Trial in Contempt Cases

By J. M. Landis

IN the American system of judicial review, the validity of certain legislation is determined only as a necessary result of an actual controversy between parties in litigation. It has often happened, therefore, that the constitutionality of legislation is not determined until years after its enactment. The Missouri Compromise was declared unconstitutional thirty years after its passage. A federal income tax law was declared invalid after such legislation had been in intermittent operation over a period of ninety years. The Supreme Court on October 20, 1924, in the case of Michaelson v. United States, was called upon for the first time to pass upon the validity of those provisions of the Clayton Act of 1914, whose constitutionality was most hotly contested in Congress in the debates surrounding its enactment.

The specific provisions deal with injunctions arising out of disputes between employers and employes relative to the terms and conditions of the employment. In the situation —a very common one—where the Act which is alleged to be a violation of the provisions of such an injunction, and consequently punishable as a contempt of court, is also a crime under federal or state law, the accused, when cited for contempt, may demand that the trial for contempt shall be by jury. The ordinary procedure in such cases permitted the judge to determine all issues of law and fact relative to the alleged contempt.

The shop-crafts railway strike of 1922 afforded the opportunity to test these provisions of the Clayton Act. Injunctions against picketing and intimidating fellow-employes who refused to join the strikers were issued by federal courts at the suit of the government. It was inevitable that such injunctions, which embraced within their terms thousands of striking employes, should in occasional instances be violated; that these violations would be prosecuted by the United States; that in the trial that ensued the cited employes should avail themselves of the provisions of this Act and demand a trial by jury; that the United States should contest this right on legal grounds and thus bring up for decision the validity of the legislation in question. A goodly number of these cases are to be found in the courts in the years 1922 and 1923 slowly working their way up for review by the Supreme Court.

Michaelson v. United States was just such a case, where

In The Survey for August 15, Senator Pepper discussed the growing bitterness of organized labor toward the federal courts. Labor has contended that the use of the injunction in industrial disputes constituted an abuse of judicial authority which, if continued, would destroy the organized labor movement. Senator Pepper pointed out that the problem was not primarily that of changing the viewpoint of federal judges, but of determining what the community attitude toward organized labor was going to be. If a majority of the workers and of the community crystallized in favor of organization as most conducive to social progress, this public sentiment would have a decisive influence on the law and the courts. The Supreme Court decision here interpreted may signalize such a crystallization. As Mr. Landis points out, it, at least, "gives effect to the social ideals of the time and place."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the District Court denied the accused his demand for trial by jury. The decision was sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit on the grounds that the strike being against an interstate railroad was illegal, and consequently the employes had terminated and forfeited their employment, ceasing to be "employes" within the meaning of the Act and thus no longer entitled to its benefits; that the Act properly construed was not mandatory in requiring the court to accede to the accused's demand for a trial by jury; that, in any event, the provision for jury trial was unconstitutional in that it exhibited a legislative encroachment upon the judicial power vested by the Constitution in the federal courts. All three of these grounds were denied by the Supreme Court in its reversal of the lower court's judgment.

ANY consideration of these questions must be in the light of the factual situation which confronted Congress at that period, and the purposes which the Act sought to accomplish. Strikes of all kinds are too often, in this country where industrial espionage and *agents provocateurs* are not unknown, accompanied by acts of violence. These acts, such as assault, or wilful injury to property, are primarily criminal offenses, but may also happen to come within the provisions of an injunction so as to constitute a violation of its terms. The determination of the necessary issues of fact—the commission of the act complained of and the guilty intent of the alleged wrongdoer—embody in both instances the same process. But in one instance that determination is made by a jury of the vicinage; in the other by the judge who issued the injunction.

Passions run high in industrial controversies. They have their repercussion in the minds of those far removed from the actual conflict. The success or failure of any strike depends more often upon the attitude of public opinion than upon the isolated economic power of the contending forces. This fact is recognized by both participants; they endeavor to bring about a public attitude that will regard them and their contentions as morally and economically justifiable. And all these factors are accentuated where the industry, such as a railroad, is one in whose continuance and efficiency of operation the public have a vital concern.

Thus law enforcement in this field requires peculiarly that characteristic, which, in the early days of justice, was its sanction—the formal condemnation of the alleged wrongdoer's conduct by the society of which he is a constituent member. It was to such an end that in those early days the instrument of the jury was developed. Not only did it possess a high degree of efficiency as an instrument to determine disputed issues of fact, but also it added to the condemnatory provision of the law the formal approval of a representative body of fellowmen. The situation in the industrial conflict of today is very similar. The pressure which public opinion can exert is evidenced by the recent creation of the Railway Labor Board, a body whose decisions have no enforcing power beyond that which public opinion can give them.

It was some such picture as this which Congress had before it when it enacted the Clayton Act. There was the obvious fact of injustice in allowing the same judge who issued the injunction to pass upon a violation of it. Together with this theoretical injustice came the realization that the injunction had been subject to abuse. Naturally enough it was deemed that a judge, being only human, was incompetent to pass upon, without prejudice and bias of some degree, the question of whether *his* injunction, representative of the majesty and authority of *his* court, had been violated. The theoretical injustice of the proceeding found an underpinning in this psychological factor that experience had revealed. In the particular situation at which the provisions of the Act are aimed, there was an instrument of age-old worth and sanction customarily invoked to deal with such offenses, and to that instrument the enforcement of the law was entrusted.

Wisely did the Supreme Court decide that the provisions of the Act were applicable to the case at bar. Were the strike legal, it could not be enjoined. To accept the narrowing interpretation given the Act by the court below would be to rob it of all vitality and efficacy. Further, the finding of the Railway Labor Board contrary to the demands of the strikers was deemed irrelevant to the issue of the legality of the strike. An earlier decision of the Supreme Court carefully points out that those findings are made not only without reference to the technical legal rights of the parties but also upon broader considerations of morality and economy in order to secure a fair adjustment of the interest involved; and, further that the findings have only the sanction of public opinion. To hold now that the findings in these contempt cases determined the legality of the strike would, in substance, have been a reversal of the prior decision and a misconception of the function of the Railway Labor Board.

Finally, the doubt as to the constitutionality of the provision for jury trial in this restricted class of contempts was put at rest. The legislative policy favoring this expedient has already been expressed. It is gratifying to find that a constitution, framed at a time when the labor injunction had not yet been born, offers no impassable barrier to an attempted solution of one of the most provoking problems of modern industrial life.

And why should it have been thought to oppose such a solution?

THE early records of the common law demonstrate beyond a doubt that the uniform practice of courts was to punish all contempts of their authority by indictment followed by trial by jury. The first recorded instances of a contrary practice are found in the seventeenth century, but not until the eighteenth century was well advanced did this practice become a general one. Its growth is contemporaneous with a growth in the jurisdiction of courts of equity, and, following the bold but ineffective challenge of Sir Edward Coke to kingly attempts to control the judiciary, a gradual subordination of that organ of government to the executive. Wilmot, subsequently Lord Chief Justice of England, writing in 1765, rationalizes without historical foundation upon the sources of the power to punish for contempt, and attributes it to the fact that the judges derive their authority and majesty from the king, and that an arraignment of them, closely synonymous to his mind with treason, is a defiance of authority so gross as to permit of summary punishment. This false concept of immemorial origin attributed by him to that power survived his time. It gave historical foundation to a claim which

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

honest but "regally-minded" judges felt essential to their function. Others, such as Lord Fitzgerald and Sir George Jessel, who felt rather that the criterion of justice was its social efficacy, realized the need of, at least, a philosophy of restraint in the exercise of such a power. In 1883, a period of growing realization of the problems of industrialism, the House of Commons had already sensed the possibility of its abuse and suggested its definition and limitation.

But in America this false attribute attached itself to the constitutional conception of judicial power with which the courts are invested. Linked with this conception, but not definitely recognized as a separate and distinct element in it, was the natural realization that a court, in its function of adjusting a conflict, had to be able to operate efficiently by preventing interruptions to its business, and also to operate impartially by preventing the undue pressure of passion or prejudice on its component parts. This unanalyzed conception led to the repetition of idle phrases that the power "inheres" in all courts of record. Such a process could not fail to have its effect upon the content of the constitutional phrase "judicial power." State courts, almost without exception, in a series of decisions during the end of the nineteenth century held that legislatures were in this respect constitutionally forbidden from divesting courts of their "inherent" power to punish for contempt by summary process. Only at this late period have the mists of this obfuscating logic been penetrated by an authoritative body.

True, judicial power is a thing to be reserved to courts. But the term has no definite boundaries; it comprehends the entire process of the administration of justice by courts. Its attributes can only be derived from the traditional, ethical and social conceptions that have clustered about this age-long process. A few, a very few, of these have actually crystallized by the process of judicial decision into definite precepts. Independence of judgment, the capability to deal with the subject-matter of judgment, the process of definitely announcing and enforcing the rights of the parties litigant, these can be said to be necessary qualities of the administration of justice. A fourth is just now crystallizing—the authority necessary to enable courts to go about their business. Such authority is represented in the power of all courts to punish summarily interruptions to the actual process of trial.

But such a contempt is wholly different from those with which the Clayton Act deals. They are first and foremost criminal offenses and only incidentally violations of a court order. They occur far from the actual presence of the court, and affect neither judge nor jury in the disposition of any cause then on the court's calendar. As crimes they are punishable by the procedure applicable to such offenses. The substantive rights of the accused call for a jury trial; instead he finds himself a violator of a court order, whose terms may literally have embraced thousands of employes. The interest injured primarily has been a social one of the same type infringed by any crime; only incidentally has the authority of the court been denied. The social end to be achieved by punishment in these cases is identical with that in any crime, and under the Clayton Act the same manner of punishment is prescribed. To deny summary power to the court in these cases is not to deny its authority or the power to enforce its decrees. Instead the method of enforcement is regulated, in the interest of the end to be achieved. The eventual result is that the authority of the court finds itself vindicated by the approbation of the community as represented by the jury. No countervailing necessity demands that "judicial power" from the constitutional standpoint shall include the summary power to punish for contempt where the efficient functioning of the court is not imperilled.

The agitation against the judiciary in 1912, following a period of the abuse of equity powers by courts in industrial disputes, brought forth the legislative response in the Clayton Act. A period of a much greater abuse of the same powers in the same fashion, culminating in the famed Wilkerson Injunction of 1922, brought forth another attack against the judiciary. The decision on the Clayton Act follows. The sequence of events is not accidental. Constitutional decisions involve more than mere technical questions; they "expound" a constitution. If this process is more than the mere analytical dissection of a document, it must, like all judicial decision, give effect to the social ideals of the time and place. To ignore the formulation of these ideals, as represented in a vast popular movement, would be to attribute to the Supreme Court not judicial independence but judicial ignorance of the philosophy and end of law.

Misinformed Massachusetts

BY a vote of approximately 3 to 1, the voters of Massachusetts instructed their representatives on Election Day against ratification of the children's amendment. This decisive vote is to be charged up in part at least to two causes:

First, the friends of the amendment blundered in presuming that because President Coolidge, Speaker Gillette, Senators Lodge and Walsh, and all but three of the members of the last House of Representatives from Massachusetts supported the amendment the people would support it. This presumption lulled them to sleep or at least into state of semi-slumber.

Second, the campaign for the ratification of the amendment started weeks too late and never at any time had one-fifth as many workers as it needed.

I was with an automobile caravan in the campaign for the amendment for ten days in Massachusetts. The misunderstanding and misconceptions about the scope and purpose of the amendment were absolutely astounding. We met scores of voters who actually believed it was drafted for the purpose of stopping all work by all persons under 18 years of age. Of course, this is preposterous, but the voter believed it to be true. He had been told that it was true. Naturally he was against the amendment.

When one got an opportunity to lay the matter clearly before the voter it was no difficult matter to get him to understand the truth. This was especially true of workers in mills and factories. We went to many mill gates. We were heard gladly and our literature was actually seized upon. The trouble was that our arms were too short. We could not reach enough of the voters in the short time.

In all our travels with the caravan none of us so far as I know found a single person unwilling to consider the matter. I was particularly impressed with the very close attention given to our workers, whether they were speaking to a crowd or simply talking to one or two. The people

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wanted the truth. They did not have it and the majority of them, I am sure, simply voted honestly according to the best light they had.

There were those who spoke and taught selfishly rather than frankly. Down in North Carolina, cotton manufacturers used to charge that I was being paid by cotton mill men of New England to fight the South for the benefit of New England manufacturers. Now the people know the truth.

The cotton manufacturers of the South have joined with the National Manufacturers Association to defeat the amendment and so far they are succeeding. There is money behind this group, millions of it. We could feel its weight in every community.

The pamphlet of James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, seems to be the text-book of the opposition. From it the voters gathered that the amendment was conceived in Russia. President Coolidge's support of the amendment should have been answer to that, but it was not.

From it they gathered that the education of the child was to be regulated under the amendment. Any lawyer who takes care to investigate knows better than that, but the people are not lawyers and, wonderful to say, there were lawyers who were teaching just that.

From Mr. Emery the people gathered that in such a simple, humane matter as giving protection to children, the Congress of the United States is not to be trusted—and they believed it. Believing it, they voted "no."

Taking the case by and large the showing for the amendment in Massachusetts is not bad. Massachusetts has more states righters than any Southern state. A very substantial part of its voters are still upset over the eighteenth amendment. A smaller number are trying to get revenge for the ratification of the nineteenth. The National Manufacturers Association understood, better than the friends of the amendment, that Massachusetts was the first battlefield. They threw all their resources into it and as was to be expected, they won.

It is just as well that they did, in this first struggle. This has put the churches, the women's organizations, organized labor and all the other organizations supporting the amendment on notice. This is the first coming to grips between all these organizations interested in social development and the National Manufacturers Association and its camp followers. It is not bad to get the lines chalked off.

Then too this vote in Massachusetts is going to lead to a careful scrutiny of the amendment by the people of other states. That within itself will be most valuable. The Constitution ought not to be amended except after very careful consideration. Before this campaign is over the people are going to understand that the matter of ratifying the amendment is nothing more than an inquiry addressed by Congress to the people as to whether or not they wish Congress to have the power to protect boys and girls from harmful employment if it is ever necessary. Just the mere facing and answering of that inquiry will lead us a long way in first thought and ultimately in sound legal principles.

Speaking for myself only and in the knowledge of all that I know about the situation in Massachusetts I feel that we have no reason for being downcast. It is yet early in the day.

WILEY H. SWIFT

European Civilization Uplifts Algeria

AT its meeting on June 4, 1924, the Advisory Labor Committee to the Government of Algeria approved a proposal made by the government to lower from twelve to ten years the age for admission of native girls to employment in the carpet industry. . . . So long ago as 1912, the Advisory Labor Committee was asked, on behalf of the employers, to consider the amendment of Article 3 of the Decree of January 5, 1909, which extended to Algeria the French metropolitan legislation concerning hours of labor, health and safety of workers. Under the terms of the decree, native boys and girls over twelve years of age might be admitted to industrial employment without an elementary school certificate on production of a certificate of physical fitness. The committee referred the matter to the health authorities for consideration, and these authorities reported in the following unmistakable terms:

> The existing laws concerning hygiene are, in the eyes of the health authorities, already too lenient, and any suggestion that they should be relaxed in a way which may prove detrimental to young children is to be deplored. . . .
>
> The carpet industry, owing to the creation and scattering of dust, certainly predisposes to pulmonary tuberculosis, which is already too prevalent amongst the native population.
>
> It will be impossible to find any health authority or doctor to approve an attempt to lower the age of admission and our opinion is shared by the whole medical faculty.

In the light of this opinion, the Advisory Labor Committee definitely rejected the proposal in June 1914.

During a recent inquiry, which revealed that the supply of labor in the carpet industry was short, the employers again raised the question with the government. Among the arguments put forward in favor of lowering the minimum age was the contention that conditions in the factories were infinitely better, both from the moral and physical point of view, than those in native homes, and that it must be borne in mind that only an infinitesimal proportion of native children attended the schools, since in their case education was not compulsory. It was further urged that the rise in the cost of living was severely felt in native families and that for such children the most important law of hygiene was to endeavor to earn their own livings in cases where their parents could not support them.

During the discussion of the question by the committee in June last, representatives of the labor inspectorate and medical authorities expressed themselves in favor of lowering the age of admission to ten years provided that the rules of hygiene were strictly observed and the factories subjected to rigid inspection. It was stated that the government would draw up regulations in consultation with the health authorities which would provide that only those employers who were in a position to comply with the requirements would be authorized to employ the children.

Notwithstanding the objections put forward by certain members of the committee, who expressed the opinion that the girls should be sent to school, and that if the number of schools was insufficient the administration should build more, the committee, by fifteen votes to six, approved the government proposal, on condition that suitable workshop regulations were drawn up.—*Bulletin of the International Labor Office, Geneva.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Silhouettes by Georg Plischke

ONCE GERMANY'S WEAKNESS: TO-DAY—A SIN: TO-MORROW—DEATH

Beer in the Balance in Germany

By Bruno Lasker

THE pictures on this page and the following pages are part of a new and spirited campaign to arouse the German people to a recognition of the tremendous toll taken from them by alcohol. By far the largest element in this campaign is the new wave of self-examination and social morality which set in with the youth movement before and during the war and has now permeated the more active groups of young men and women in all social strata. In so far as it is organized, the youth of the nation—with the exception of very few groups which regard the traditional drinking customs as part of a folk inheritance that must be saved at all cost—is either abstinent or at least hostile to excessive drinking. Practically all the Christian leagues of youth, both Catholic and Protestant, recognize the social ills of liquor consumption and work strenuously for its elimination from the national life. Pronouncements for and against alcohol cross the party lines. The communists, in a manifesto, "recognize the damage done by alcohol but know that capitalism has a double interest—that of profit-making and that of keeping the workers stupid—in promoting the consumption of liquor, . . . therefore employ all their strength in changing the capitalist economy for profit into a communist one for use." The young anarchists, on the other hand, advise the young comrade: "Before you shout, 'down with capitalism,' remove the cigarette from your yellowing teeth and fight the enemy of youth, alcohol!" The socialist labor, the democratic and the independent organizations are to a large extent enrolled in the battle, though for the most part as yet in the movement for temperance rather than that for abstinence. The nationalist groups carry on a vigorous campaign for personal hygiene but so far have only in isolated instances allied themselves with others in the fight against the liquor traffic as a social menace.

Another element in the situation and, perhaps, for the moment the more dramatic, is the influence of the American prohibition. It is a constant topic of conversation and rivals bolshevism as a theme with which to inspire ardor or horror, as the case may be. The misinformation about conditions in the United States is often fantastic. The liquor-supported press paints an America thrown with the advent of prohibition into violent alcoholic excesses, streets filled with reeling men and women, hospitals and jails overflowing with drunkards. In vain are the corrections and pro-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

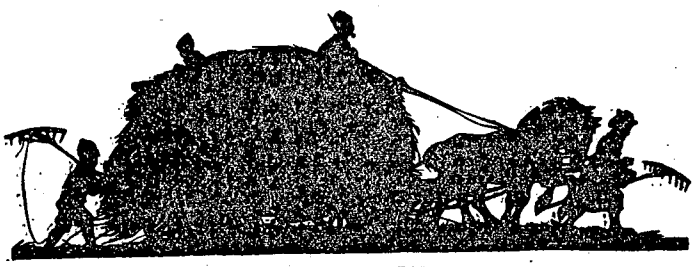
IN THE RATHSKELLER IDLE TALK, SCANDAL AND FOOLISH GAIETY

tests of men who have studied the subject at first hand.

Within the anti-liquor movement itself, the American example has created a new discord. Until the war, three movements worked side by side and, to some extent, overlapped, without ever attracting to themselves any considerable numbers. Those organized for total abstinence, recruited most frequently from the "lower middle class," were enthusiasts for a religion of clean living which also included vegetarianism and abstinence from nicotine. Much larger were the groups that worked quietly for reforms of the licensing system, for the gradual substitution of wholesome eating and amusement places for the kind of saloon that is primarily a bar, and for the elimination of harmful customs of treating and forced drinking.

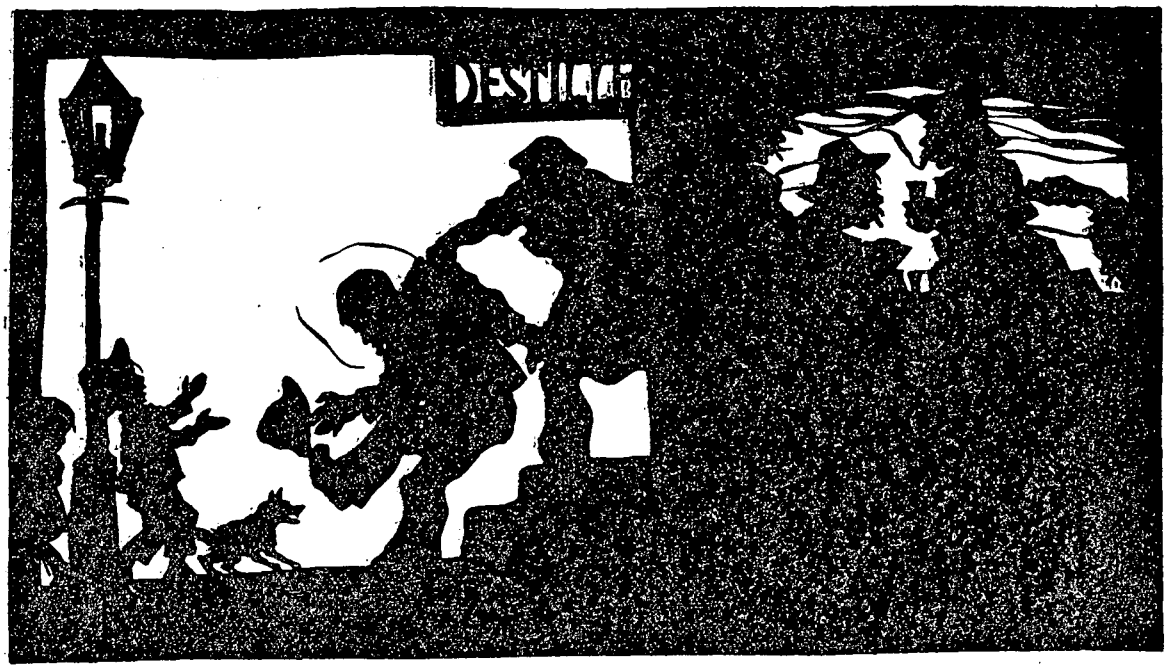
—OR AT HOME HAPPINESS AND COMFORT

First the tragic experience of the war—and with it the appalling demands of the distilleries and breweries on the food supplies of the country when millions went hungry—forced the pace of these different groups. Then, the American example. At a national gathering of the anti-liquor forces in Buckeburg, a few weeks ago, practically all branches were represented and worked jointly at a common program for the conquest of drink. But a new split which had first appeared with the reports of the American achievement now threatens to divide the ranks. An aggressive minority demands the elimination of all sectional objectives and a common stand for complete prohibition. "What has been possible in America, that prosperous and liberty-loving country," say its spokesmen, "is possible here—indeed is for us an essential of national recovery." This extreme group is composed for the most part of younger men, some of them close to the youth movement with its kindling enthusiasm for radical moral reform. Their belief that prohibition is practicable in Germany without the preliminary stages through



WE WANT BREAD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



WITH THE PLAGUE COMES MISERY AND DISGRACE

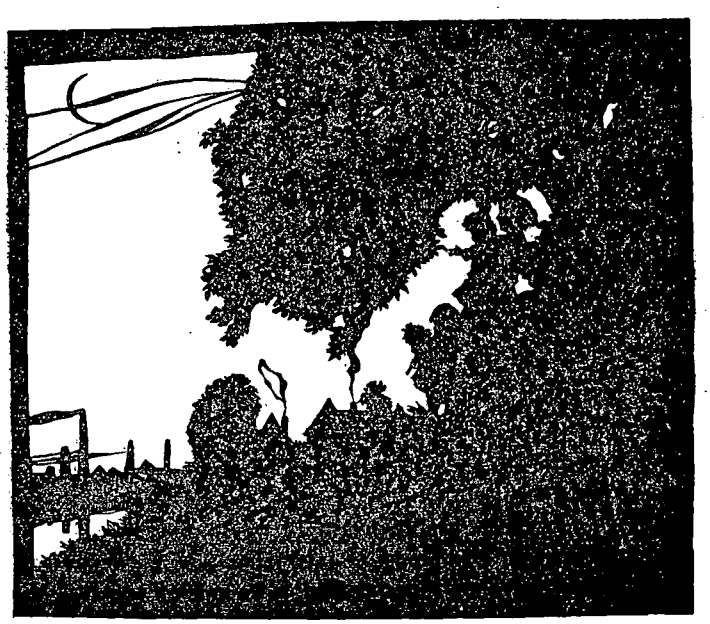
which America has gone is looked upon as utopian by the older and more experienced men. These desire to work now as before for a reform of the licensing laws and for a national law enabling the states to introduce local option.

The first bill embodying the demand for local option—or rather a preliminary enabling clause—was introduced in the Reichstag in 1912; the last has just been buried with other pending legislation and will be reintroduced. Already the brewers have shown their hands by forcing the adoption of clauses which would render void the major intentions of the bill; and there is little prospect for local option in the immediate future. Nor are its sponsors sanguine of rapid progress even after the permissive act is passed. All they hope for at present is that in one or other of the more socialistic states the state government may permit the passage of a law enabling some of the settlements or new model villages of organized workers to prevent the licensing of public houses in their midst. In that way object lessons of communities living entirely free from the curse of liquor might be established. The prohibitionists, on the other hand, seem to believe that if a strong sentiment for prohibition could be created within a few years, a catastrophic change of government—whether from the right or from the left—might suddenly provide the opportunity to put it through. To this the moderates, especially those who have watched the American experiment without deceiving themselves about the difficulties of enforcement, reply that a general prohibition law before a nation has been led up to it, at least by such gradual steps as those experienced in America, would do more harm than good.

This difference of opinion should not, however, be exaggerated in its influence on the essential unity of the abstinence movement. Indeed, the opposition recognizes its growing strength. In addition to the usual forms of propaganda it employs methods which we have come to know but too well in America: the issue of fake statistics and of literature which, though scientific in a narrow sense, is misleading because it harps on one string; and calls prohibition a new means for the enemy countries to mulct the German people of everything not essential to bare living.

Whatever its more distant outcome, the fight for sobriety is on. It is significant that it has the support of such statesmen as the former chancellor Michaelis; that here and there a public health officer may now confess his adherence to the abstinence movement without being chased from office; that great labor leaders can preach it without being accused of playing the game of capitalism; that artists and poets place their gifts in its service. And it is to America that these fighters look for encouragement and help.

NOT BEER



WITHOUT THE PLAGUE WE CAN BE THE RICHEST NATION ON EARTH

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY has just completed its new psychological laboratory, which is the only university building in the country built specifically for this purpose. On the back of the building is written the ancient Delphic maxim, "Know Thyself." This satisfies the introspectionists, but seems to leave the behaviorists out in the cold. The latter, in no mood to be trifled with, now demand that the authorities shall inscribe on the front of the building: "Behave Thyself."

THE two English speaking peoples have gone to the polls and they have spoken plain Anglo-Saxon. Here at home, some of us caught the gleam of broader international policies such as Mr. Davis stood for. Others of us were stirred by the hope of more adventurous domestic policies such as Mr. La Follette voiced. But all of us can see in the Republican success at the polls a vigorous manifestation of the centripetal force in American life. An overwhelming number of us hailed in Coolidge the personification of our national institutions, of our half-recovered national prosperity, of our national confidence in ourselves and our tested ways.

The bad showing of those who talked most of a new world and a new century should not blind us into thinking that so far as the great mass of the people were concerned, this was a vote for reaction. It was a vote for self-reliance in the American way of progress—as against foreign policies conceived to be entangling; as against domestic policies distorted into the similitude of Bolshevism. Just so the bad showing of those who talked most against corruption does not mean that this was a vote for Daugherty and Fall and the rape of Teapot Dome; rather it was a vote of confidence in the homely integrity of the man at the White House as the best antidote to such things; a slow house-cleaner perhaps, but in the general mind a born house-keeper, a national home-maker in an upset world.

The Republicans had the resources and the resourcefulness to throw the campaign debate away from their past deeds and policies and onto the proposals of their adversaries. Now public judgment will settle back to performance tests.

WE may discount, as an appeal to reason, the kerosene lamp beside which President Coolidge was sworn in by his father in a New England farmhouse fifteen months ago; we may have seen through its use in the campaign by those advertising psychologists who choose our garters and tobacco and tires; we may set our faces against some of the forces that lined up behind this homely beacon in the torch light procession of politics. Nevertheless it was an appeal to the hearts, the idealism of the American people. That idealism is an imaginative force in American life. It is not a negative thing. It is a precious, democratic thing. And the administration which has elicited it has a great trust; its place in history will be judged by its execution of that trust so that it will have meaning to the millions of households which responded to this symbol of earlier days.

"I have no appeal except to the common sense of all the people," President Coolidge said the day after the election in a final phrasing of his slogan which will live. "I have no pledge except to serve them. I have no object except to promote their welfare." Common sense for the common welfare is a native pragmatic approach to common problems in a world beset with imported theories, old theories, new theories. The President's very reticence in the campaign, for which he was roundly and no doubt rightly berated—although as a canny piece of tactics it worked—has this clear advantage: it leaves him largely uncommitted in facing issues as they come up. This may be the despair of those who want a cumulative program lit up by the flare of passionate espousal; none the less it affords a footing and a hearing for those who have constructive proposals to advance on their merits.

Social workers in Massachusetts generally subscribe to the verdict that as governor Calvin Coolidge's record was one of "slow but steady progress made as the result of painstaking hard work." In measures affecting the state's dependents, education, the public health, humanitarian reforms in industry, he showed an open mind and positive accomplishment. We have a right to expect as much from him at Washington, a majority president with both houses of Congress; to expect less is to accept the view of him held by his opponents; a view which a good part of his fellow countrymen refused to admit—or else we must write down the country itself as turning its back on the future.

BUT that raises the question: How much common sense have we as a people? And as an exhibit, the campaign should make for humbleness. The most sinister outcome of the elections has been the sweeping victories of the Ku Klux Klan. William Allen White and his white hat went down in the sunflower state. Judge Ben Lindsey just escaped defeat, after his twenty-five years of pioneer work in the Juvenile Court of Denver, at the hands of these new recruits to the local interests that had always fought him. The success of the candidates endorsed by the masked organization in Indiana, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma, is thought by some observers to mark its "political come-back," and this despite its defeat in Texas and despite the tremendous personal endorsement of Smith in New York. The Klan is only the raw and exaggerated outcrop of those forces for in-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tolerance, for hate and fear, which have manifested themselves in some of our patrioteering organizations, and which found expression from high places more than once in the campaign. The language may have been different but the trepidation and the antagonisms were the same as those which before the riots last summer were to be heard on the street corners of Herrin.

Here we have the high challenge to every man and woman who supported the Republican Party as the instrument of orderly progress. The American situation, in these post-war years, has its counterpart pretty much the world over. In England you have the "Die Hards" but also you have your Tory Democracy—as represented by such men as Premier Baldwin and the Cecils. Except for the last three decades, much of the constructive social legislation of the last century in England is attributable to statesmen of their kind. They have cherished the growth of an enlightened conservatism.

WE need such an enlightened conservatism—politically speaking—in the United States. We need its transference from a hundred areas of science, the professions, business, to the prime task of government and to policy making. Here not only is the sharp challenge to liberal-minded Republicans to make their point of view felt in the responsible government at Washington, but to engage in a long program of education on the industrial and social problems which confront us in these decades. The defeat in Massachusetts of the child labor amendment, supported though it was by President Coolidge and other outstanding personalities, is apt evidence of the need.

There is need for a counterpart in this country to an enlightened conservatism. We need an enlightened radicalism—or if you prefer, progressivism. There was something fine, however distorted by a partisan press, in this last great public service of La Follette after a life-time given to measures many of which are part of our national fabric today. He marched around the citadel, like a prophet of old, blowing his ram's horn. The four million Americans who responded stand for something organic in American life. They share in its common sense and will have to be reckoned with. They must also reckon with themselves, and with what is common in their sense. Four years from now they are not likely to have that colorful personality to serve as a binder. Whether the block of Democratic states in the South, or the heterogeneous groups which used the cracked Liberty-bell as their emblem, will afford an enduring foundation for an alternative to the Republican party, is for the future to say. In England, the British Labor Party seems to have taken the position formerly occupied by the Liberals. Despite their defeat, they are numerically the opposition, with a popular vote over a million larger than at the last election. But back of that is thirty years of consecutive hard work—and hard thinking and hard teaching of the masses to stand not against Old England but for a new one.

Again, with us, the challenge is not only to an insurgency in Congress that will curb and spur: in the dust of a political landslide, that will be needed as never before: but the challenge is also for a long process of education and organization in the United States—the shaping of an affirmative rather than a negative program, if American progressivism is to be anything other than a protest movement.

An enlightened conservatism—an enlightened radicalism—these are two forces which will make not for disruption but for social progress in our American life. And in the spade work that makes for such enlightenment of all the electorate, every school and college, every civic body, every forum, every settlement and social movement has an obligation and an opportunity.

SO close is the relation between the health and the social integrity of the family, and so happy the relationship between official and voluntary agencies of New York City in maintaining health and family independence, that it seems entirely natural to see a social agency pleading before the Board of Estimate for the adoption of the whole proposed budget of the municipal Department of Health. In the present case, advocacy by the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor carries a special weight because that organization is able to point to its own admirable sociological laboratories—districts in which health measures have been tried and tested—to prove Dr. Biggs' challenge to New York State, that public health is purchasable, and furthermore, that it is an investment socially profitable. In this case the additions to the former budget asked by the Health Commissioner include additional nurses to conduct a prenatal educational service for expectant mothers, striking at that unnecessarily high death rate of women in child bearing which is a black mark on the American health record, and additional school medical inspectors, school nurses, and dental hygienists, whose effective efforts, the association submits, will help to lessen retardation and overcrowding in the schools, and eventually so prove a positive saving in the cost of education. So essential are these needs, and so striking has been the past record of the Health Department of New York City in saving lives and money, that the association concludes convincingly:

> We can safely predict a further decline in death rates and in sickness in the homes and hospitals of New York if this strengthening of the work of the Bureau is provided for. We hardly see room for choice between a possible decrease in death and sickness rates and a possible saving of not more than two-tenths of one per cent in the tax rate. . . .

NO chapter in the long and involved history of the world's effort to free itself from the tyranny of opium addiction is more tragic than the back-sliding of China. In 1917, after ten years of strenuous effort to live up to the opium agreement signed with India in 1907, China was declared "clear of opium" by a mixed commission of British and Chinese experts. The victory, however, was fleeting. The following year illicit cultivation of the poppy started on the fringes of the outlying provinces; despite severe legislation passed by the Pekin government, which punishes manufacturers or peddlers of morphine with life imprisonment, and customs officers who wink at the drug

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

traffic, with life imprisonment or death, for example, the abuse has grown steadily. Estimates now place the production of opium in China at about 2,200 tons a year, or two-thirds of that produced in the whole world. As very little Chinese opium is used for medicinal purposes (the superior grades suitable for such usage come chiefly from Persia and Turkey) and little is smuggled abroad, practically this whole output is smoked by the native population.

This retrogression in China is due jointly to the weakness of the Pekin government, which has been able to enforce its regulations only in one of the twenty-one provinces; and to the lucrative return from the cultivation of opium, which has been made practically or actually compulsory by the taxation of the provincial military governors, or tuchuns, who have disregarded the authority of the central government and have raised large armies to further their own political aspirations. In Fukien, which is typical of several provinces, it is said that 70,000 troops under five principal generals are supported by opium taxation. The predecessors of these generals had collected the land taxes for three years in advance and the only method of raising more money was to advance the tax still another year or two or levy a special tax on the cultivation of opium, to which many acres of land have been diverted, as it is much more profitable than rice or other grain. Wherever troops were stationed opium growing was made compulsory. Magistrates issued the orders and soldiers enforced them.

This compulsion has been not without a protest from certain classes in China. On the last Sunday of September of this year protest meetings and parades were held by Chinese anti-opium groups throughout the country. During 1923 "opium riots," in part a protest against the heavy taxes and in part a censure of the abuse of opium, were common in agricultural districts. Student opposition to the situation in China is well known. Representatives of various classes in China are to testify before the International Conference called by the League of Nations, now in session at Geneva, whose alignment of interests Miss La Motte describes elsewhere in this issue.

HAS our national Bureau of Education become a propagandist agency? If so, should not that fact be definitely established so that people who want their propaganda somewhat diluted may be in a position to protect themselves? If not, why should it offer us the sort of program that has been proposed for the so-called "Education Week," November 17 to 24, 1924? In that program, it is true, there are some excellent topics. For example: How our Constitution guarantees to everyone Life, Liberty, Justice, Security and Happiness; A playground for every child; Equality of opportunity in education for every American boy and girl. Even with reference to these topics some useful questions might be asked. For example: Do these Constitutional guarantees actually bring to everyone Liberty and Justice? What keeps some children from having playgrounds?

Passing by such topics, however, we come to several of a different sort:

"Revolutionists, communists and extreme pacifists are a menace to these [Constitutional] guarantees";

"An illiterate who obtains second-hand information is a tool of the radicals";

"The red flag means death, destruction, poverty, starvation, disease, anarchy and dictatorship."

These three statements seem to be definitely propagandist in intention. We may test this by suggesting the substitution of "militarists" for "pacifists" in the first statement; "conservatives" for "radicals" in the second and "black" for "red" in the third. Anyone who cares to have a moment of excitement may have it by imagining what would have happened if the Bureau had published a program with those suggested changes in it.

Hence, merely in order that this program prepared by the Bureau, in collaboration with the officials of the American Legion, may be properly balanced and, thereby, cease to be too obviously propagandist, we suggest three supplementary topics to the genial consideration of our readers during Education Week, as follow:

(1) In the light of our war-time (and after) experiences, who is likely to prove the greater menace to our Constitutional guarantees, the extreme pacifist or the extreme militarist?

(2) Did illiteracy first become a menace when the radical began to exploit the illiterate, or was it always a menace?

(3) What hope is there for education in America as long as a supposedly responsible governmental agency for education can put as many mutually incompatible predicates into one proposition as the third statement, given above, attempts to carry?

THE Pittsburgh *Sun* makes the article in the August Survey Graphic by Orville Welsh on the American system of "rotten boroughs" the occasion for an editorial. It cites his exhibit of Rhode Island conditions where small villages have as great a vote as Providence, of Michigan conditions where Wayne County with one third the state's population has less than one sixth the seats in the senate. But when it comes to Pennsylania, the *Sun* maintains that Mr. Welsh has not told the story by half. To quote:

> The complaint of Pittsburgh is not that the rural counties fare slightly better than does Allegheny. We might condone the robbing of this county of one seat in the state Senate to which we are in justice entitled. But Pittsburgh cannot forgive a legislative plunderbund that has gerrymandered the state senatorial and legislative districts of Allegheny county in such a way as to give "The Strip" two representatives for 72,000 of population, and the residential East Liberty-Brushton-Homewood-Squirrel Hill district only one representative for 76,000 of population. And the city cannot forgive a political greed that has given the downtown and "Hill" wards two legislators for 68,000 of population, and the Shadyside-Highland wards with more than 56,000 only one. Nor can the city understand why 159,000 of Senator Leslie's constituents should have one vote in the Senate and 278,000 of Senator Harris' only one vote: why 142,000 of Senator Einstein's constituents should have one vote while 266,000 of Senator Mansfield's have only one vote.
>
> Pittsburgh cannot forgive these things, nor can it understand them. Perhaps Mr. Welsh can explain them to us, or psychoanalyze our situation for us.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNITIES

A Community Newspaper?

AS editor of the San José (California) News, it seemed to me, I occupied a position repugnant to all my social and political theories. I was a chancellor responsible only to an irresponsible monarch, the proprietor of the paper. He had come into the town, and, because he possessed a certain amount of money, he had suddenly become autocrat of this long established newspaper, this important piece of public property. What right had he to do this, or to follow his whim and make me an editor? Had he not been a liberal, he would not have made me editor. But what right had liberals, any more than conservatives, to be absolute monarchs or chancellors chosen by absolute monarchs?

My thinking was not quite so naive as this, of course. I knew that in reality my monarch was not absolute; he held office himself by the tacit suffrage of an oligarchy, the advertisers. But then, that was always true of seemingly absolute monarchs: they served the need of some powerful economic group. Besides, if there was such an oligarchy, all the more reason for introducing reform. We began an experiment, accordingly, which convinced me that while newspaper administration might never become an absolute democracy, it could with a little effort be changed into a constitutional monarchy.

After consultation with H. L. Baggerly, the owner of the paper, we announced editorially what we called the Community Editorial Plan. Every important opinion-group in the community was invited to elect an associate editor of the paper. These associate editors were to represent their respective groups in the community editorial column, which was to be the leading feature of the editorial page, occupying the position of honor previously assigned to our own editorials. The editor's column was to be shoved off to a less prominent position on the page, and was to be in smaller type. It was my theory that for a considerable time the chief function of the editor's column would be to explain and perhaps defend the community editorial column, as I realized that there was much educational work to be done before the business management of the paper, the advertisers, the subscribers in general and the opinion-groups in particular, would grasp the plan fully.

I went before organizations of farmers, labor men, political groups, and employers and civic workers. Many of these opinion-groups elected associate editors, and the community editorial column was duly inaugurated, to the sound of much enthusiastic horn-blowing in the editor's column.

WHAT were my troubles in administering this scheme? Well, in the first place there was the daily job of seeing to it that the associate editors turned in sufficient copy to fill the community editorial column. While grappling with the task of getting lethargic associate editors to write enough, and of preventing enthusiastic associate editors from writing too much, I was often amused to have friends say, "Pretty easy for you now that you've got outsiders to do all your work for nothing." But during the time that I was concentrating on this task, I did manage to keep a fairly continuous stream of fairly interesting copy coming in from the associate editors.

At first I found the labor unions surprisingly apathetic, in view of all their criticism of the press. But when the prohibition problem came up in a state election the associate editor of one of the labor councils came suddenly to life, and commenced writing vehement denunciations of the drys. Then another labor associate editor was a communist, and commenced writing some very radical editorials. It was here that I lost my nerve, and acted far more like the chancellor of an irresponsible autocrat than the premier of a constitutional monarchy. I read one editorial which the communistic labor man had turned in, and I shuddered to think what some of our leading conservatives would think of it. I felt that they could be taught to stand for this free voicing of minority opinions in the press, but I felt that it was inadvisable to start a row until the plan was more a matter of course in the community. I begged the associate editor to cut out one paragraph, to forego complete freedom of expression now for the sake of the ultimate success of this plan which involved so much freedom of expression for minority groups. "Not a word goes out!" said the associate editor. "That's the way with you liberals. You never want freedom *now*, always it must be later, much later, at some vague time when you vainly hope that things will be straightened out in some miraculous way." I squirmed under this criticism, for I felt it to contain much truth. I was carrying water on too many shoulders, thinking of my responsibility to the proprietorship, to the advertisers, to my associate editors and to my subscribers. But it was just in this crisis that I realized how important and valuable my plan was. For the intensity of my longing to get rid of the obstreperous vigor of this red camel I myself had invited into the tent, the earnestness of my desire to do a little of that trimming which I as a "capitalist" editor knew so well how to do—these things made me perceive the reality and vigor of the new forces I had introduced into the conduct of the paper. These forces would compel me to be more honest and thoroughgoing than I had ever intended to be.

I did finally persuade the labor man to eliminate one paragraph, and, although he protested that the editorial was ruined, the fact remains that our subscribers were treated next day to a thousand-word advocacy of pure communism, in ten-point type, two columns wide. I never heard a word of complaint, and have later come to believe that I should not have heard any even had the offending paragraph been printed.

Then an associate editor who was a Protestant pastor and an associate editor who was a Catholic priest com-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

menced pouring hot shot into one another on the issue of religious education. Things were printed about both protestantism and catholicism that are certainly not customarily printed in the public press in the town of San José, where half the subscribers are Catholic, and half Protestant. Again I was in terror. I persuaded the Protestant to drop the discussion, appealing, rather basely, I fear, to him as a fellow Protestant.

OUR circulation manager saw possibilities in the plan from the start. Very good, he reasoned, to have the editor going the rounds of all these organizations putting over publicity for the paper in a high-class non-commercial way. He began to ask me if I couldn't get hold of mailing lists of the membership of these organizations, so he could circularize them and make them realize that our paper was their paper. And he was right, too, in attaching practical circulation-winning value to the plan. A newspaper which once became established on such a basis would become *the* community newspaper, or would inevitably force a certain degree of democratization upon its rivals in the field. The community would be better served than formerly in either event.

I became convinced as the result of practical grappling with the operation of this plan, that we newspaper folk are terrorized by iron-clad fixed phrases, the result of premature rough and ready analyses we have made. "The Advertisers!" we shriek, and are paralyzed with fear, forgetting that the average advertiser shrieks "The Newspapers!" in the same terror-stricken fashion. Advertisers do not constitute a vicious highly organized group of marauders; they are not so class-conscious as we fall into the habit of believing they are. Mostly they are pretty good-natured fellows who pick up the paper to see whether their "ad" is placed in the position contracted for, and then turn to the comics and sports with only an occasional cheerful growl against that bolshevik editor who ought to be ridden out of town on a rail, he ought. An editor with principles, with a broad well-considered underlying policy coupled with a reasonable amount of aptitude for pragmatic moment-to-moment adjustment and compromise, can steer a courageously experimental course with very little attempted interference from his advertisers. They respect editors more than editors respect themselves, and are really quite willing to assume that the editor will want to run his own business in his own way.

We finally let the community editorial column subside, but it was not because of any interference from advertisers, or because the plan had proved unpopular with our subscribers. We let it lapse for the very lazy but very human reason that we discovered it would take all of one skilled diplomat's time to keep after the associate editors for their copy and to adjust disputes arising between associate editors. And at the time there were so many routine problems pressing on us that we lacked the vision to realize that it would have been well worth while to devote one skilled man's entire time to the nursing of the project. The associate editors, left to themselves, gradually wrote less and less and finally nothing at all.

But despite this somewhat pallid external conclusion, we had reaped great and deserved benefits from the plan. There had arisen in the community a very definite feeling that our paper stood for fair play and free speech and free press to an unusual degree. This feeling still persists.

There is one part of the plan which was never carried out, but which must be included as an integral portion of it, as it indicates some of the wider implications of such an enterprise. This was the community press constitutional convention. At the end of a year's successful carrying out of the community editorial column plan, it was my intention to call the associate editors to a constitutional convention which was to draw up its own constitution or program for the further conduct of the enterprise. Of this convention I—as the editor, appointed by the proprietor—was to be not chairman ex-officio, but secretary ex-officio, reporting fully in the paper the debates of the convention.

The mere holding of such a convention would have, I believed, great educational results. The community as a whole would learn the habit of assuming that it had a sovereign right to consider the problems of the press as public problems. Inevitably such a gathering would find itself largely occupied with the problem of credentials. What opinion-groups had a right to representation in the community editorial column and what had not? The I. W. W. would come knocking for admission—they had asked me for it but I had turned them down through fear of the conservatives—and the associate editors and the community as a whole would be educated by the conflict which would ensue. And with the yearly gathering of this convention, the entire community would have developed the habit of considering fruitfully the problem of freeing the press from domination by small powerful economic groups, and our community would have been the first in America to have a constitutionalized press.

It is to be observed that all my efforts were confined to the editorial page. But I felt, and sensibly, I think, that the habit of constitutionalized community control of the editorial page would inevitably extend itself, sooner or later, to the news pages, and we should have had genuine community discussion of news policy as well as of editorial policy.

It seemed to me then, and it still seems to me, that the community newspaper plan conserves the best features of private proprietorship, that is, initiative, profit-rewarded enterprise, and simple swift decisions on financial and technical details, at the same time that it confers the benefits of public democratic participation in one of the most important processes of modern life.

ROBERT LOUIS BURGESS

Paying for National Social Work

BY twos, by threes, by dozens American towns and cities have been turning to some form of joint financing as a substitute for the competitive solicitation which characterized local social work before the war. Increasingly the social work of a given community is being subjected to quantitative—and sometimes genuinely qualitative—analysis; its cost is being reckoned in totals rather than unrelated fragments; some sort of balance is being struck between financial resources and program of work. Whether all this is being wisely done or not, whether the standardization which accompanies joint financing is stimulating or enervating, does not for the moment concern us. The fact remains that the contributor who takes even the smallest interest in his city's social work can think of it—on the financial side at least—in simple terms. He knows what is expected

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of him, where the money comes from and in general where it goes.

No such clarification has even been attempted as yet in the financing of national social agencies. How diverse these are, how loosely related to each other, and how variously they deal with local allies and supporters was made evident by the study carried on two years ago by Porter R. Lee and his associates under the auspices of the National Information Bureau (see The Survey for July 15, 1923, p. 427).

The report of that study left no doubt that the uncertainty of the adjustments between national agencies and local groups was a serious threat to the underpinnings of the national agency budget. However much the financial secretary in the Metropolitan Tower may strive to visualize a "national constituency," it is true that he must raise his money pretty largely from men and women who are living in "local communities" and are under local pressure. These men and women, as the report pointed out, have already begun to lump national agencies together in their thinking and giving: they can hardly avoid comparing the simplification of local social financing with the loose ends so noticeable in the financial policy of the nationals.

On the other hand even a well-intrenched national agency has a puzzling problem. The older groups of more or less habitual—even hereditary—supporters are tending to disintegrate. Hard-pressed financial secretaries ask wistfully what is to become of their budgets when the older generation that went in for philanthropy and the church yields place to one that perforce goes in for the income tax and finds many new ways to spend its surplus. In dealing with the "small contributor"—who must be hunted down out of an enormous number of unprofitable lists—the national agencies are more and more handicapped by each other and their own past efforts. More agencies, bigger budgets, more refinement of money-raising technique—and the end is growing indifference on the part of the possible giver. Few national agencies have been able to widen their base of support to include anything like a nation-wide clientele; New York, the east and middle west still carry most of the load; and only halting progress is made in reaching into new income groups.

For a time the philanthrophic foundations seemed to offer a short cut to a balance. Here was a vicarious endowment ready to hand, and what agency could not plead in all earnestness that its unusual and exigent business made a public appeal less desirable than a quiet underwriting? But as the foundations have developed initiative and specialized their interests that hope has grown dimmer. It is true that a cluster of agencies bask happily in the shadow of each great fund, but for the rest there is only the arid waste of public indifference.

The community chests, too, in their early days, were inviting sources of large contributions. Appeals to a relatively open-handed city were based not on any systematic apportionment of costs, but on the size of the accumulated funds from which appropriations might be expected. That tendency has been sharply checked by the growing conservatism of the chests themselves in their handling of public funds. Indeed there has been a counter-tendency which in some cities has amounted to a deliberate boycott of national agency solicitation. In other cases the chest has merely held aloof, but that in itself is enough to make the task of solicitation progressively harder. Between certain agencies and certain chests there has developed open hostility.

Into this tangled situation the report of Mr. Lee and Mr. Pettit, already mentioned, threw some light, though financing was incidental to their study. Their strong recommendation that a "more comprehensive study" of the particular problem of financing national agencies be made has now been given effect. The National Information Bureau has formed a committee of twenty national social agency executives, whose individual leadership and representative connections give significance to their decision to conduct a study of this problem. Philip P. Jacobs, of the National Tuberculosis Association, is chairman. The committee has secured, through the cooperation of Raymond B. Fosdick, the service of Mark M. Jones to direct the study. Mr. Jones and Mr. Fosdick have already made exhaustive studies of the internal financial and business problems of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and the National Association of Travellers Aid Societies.

In each of those cases specific and very detailed recommendations were made. From the present study such recommendations may or may not develop. There is need at all events to isolate the common factors in the financial experience of several score of national agencies, to find out what "national" really means in this connection, to reckon their total claim on the financial resources of American social work, to find out exactly how they are getting the money they now spend and how they are to get more if they need it, and to discover how their financial methods can be modified in the interest of sounder relationships with each other, better service to the home-town and firmer achievement in the job of nation-wide leadership which they have set themselves.

G. S.

ALMOST simultaneously with the announcement of the National Information Bureau study of national agency financing comes the news that the National Health Council is undertaking investigation of the common financial problems of its members and will look carefully into the possibilities of joint financing. These ten agencies—now increased by one with the admission of the American Heart Association—have made such progress at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, in linking up their internal operations that it is natural for them to tackle the more difficult job of coordinating their relations with the public. Their study will be carried on in close consultation with Mr. Jones and the National Information Bureau, and the two investigations may be expected to reinforce each other.

OMAHA has been looking into its recreation. T. Earl Sullenger, professor of sociology in the University of Omaha, has included in the bimonthly bulletin which the university publishes a study of How 200,000 People Spend Their Leisure Time. One of the most striking of his findings is that of the homes from which, during the past two years, one or more child delinquents have come, 88 per cent are more than half a mile from the nearest municipal playground. But the movies have an average daily attendance of 200,000—that is, on any day you like you will find one person out of every ten at the "pictures." In sharp contrast to the playground situation, "only a few children and adults in Omaha are out of reach of some picture show."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SORT OF HOUSES THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE IS BUILDING—STREET SIDE ABOVE, GARDEN SIDE BELOW

For Familles Nombreuses

FOURTEEN THOUSAND families had been drawn out of crowded Paris slums into such airy, pleasant homes as those shown here by the end of 1923; as many more are to be accommodated when present undertakings have been completed.

France had a sizable housing problem before 1914 and had just begun to handle it after the manner of England and Germany through Public Housing Offices—some municipal, some departmental—of which there are now more than a hundred. The war, of course, not only checked their work but created a house famine in Paris—a famine so acute that in 1922, in spite of high costs, the city housing office of Paris and that of the Department of the Seine (in which Paris is located) began to build.

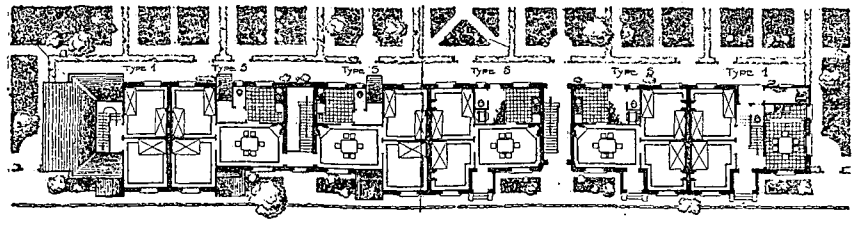
The city housing office put up apartment houses—good ones, full of light and air, though overly tall for walk-ups. The Department of the Seine, on the other hand, has laid out thirteen garden suburbs, all within four or five miles of Paris. For the most part they contain single-family cottages only, but three of them—Stains, Suresnes and Gennevilliers—have some three and four-story apartments as well. Everywhere are trees, shrubs, flowers and grass, playgrounds for children, and the tennis courts and football fields that loom so large in the new France. Some have community houses, others health centers. Schools are always provided, and where necessary there are places for shops.

Housing activities in France are linked up closely with the birthrate: their conscious aim—whether government or private philanthropy is acting—is to smooth the path of parents with small means and large families of young children, against whom landlords inevitably discriminate, and whom France so urgently needs. So when a long waiting list of applicants for the first houses and apartments ready in 1922 was sifted out, only working people (manual or clerical) with small means and large families were considered. At Arcueil-Route-Nationale, the first fifty houses rented contained 350 children. Les Lilas, the prettiest of all the suburbs, perhaps (typical houses are shown above) contains only *familles nombreuses*—technically, those containing four or more children under sixteen years of age. One of the first of the city apartments was filled with war widows and their children.

Bagnolet and Nanterre, the first garden suburbs to be occupied, were peopled almost entirely by families from one-room furnished lodgings. Those living under especially overcrowded or insanitary conditions are given preference in all the new houses, and the rent is reduced for each child under sixteen beyond the third. A family at Les Lilas with eleven children pays 1,000 francs a year instead of 1,500 for a six-room house. Rents range from 500 francs a year for a three-room flat to 1,800 for a seven-room house.

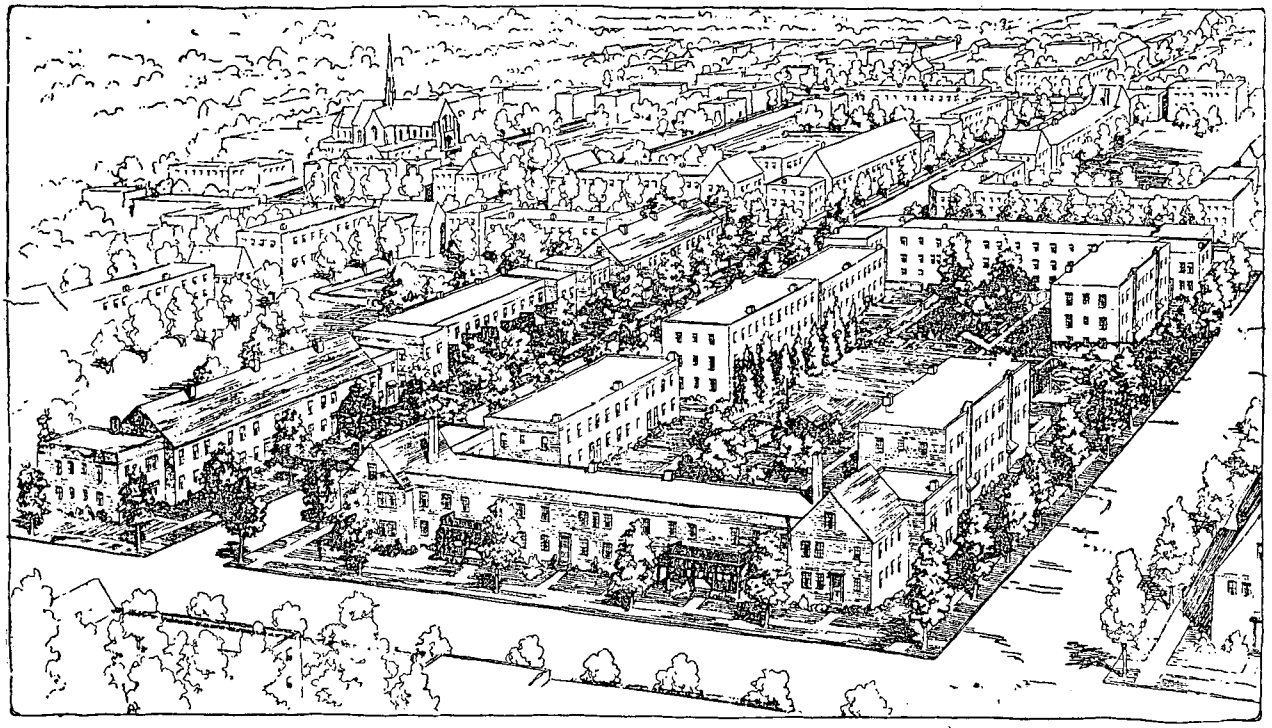
At Les Lilas the cottages are covered with gray stucco with white trimmings, green wooden shutters and red tile roofs. Privet hedges were set out and climbing roses started up the walls before the tenants moved in. Some confirmed city-dwellers are already homesick for their boulevards, but most of them are radiantly happy. The effect on health, family life, and above all the welfare of the children who swarm everywhere will surely be far-reaching. The new houses cost the tax-payers a good deal, it is true, for building could not be done at this time without a subsidy, but it is fair to expect that the cost will be saved on hospitals, juvenile courts and reform schools.

EDITH ELMER WOOD



FLOOR PLANS OF THE GROUP OF HOUSES AT LES LILAS SHOWN ABOVE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



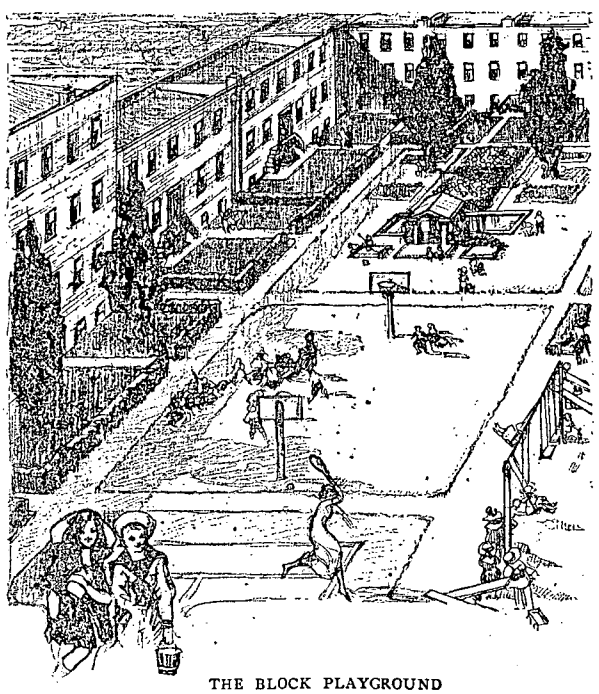
THE FIRST GROUP OF CITY HOUSING CORPORATION HOUSES IN QUEENS BOROUGH, NEW YORK (THE BACKGROUND IS PROPHETIC)

Sunnyside—An Experiment in City Housing

IT was a moral victory in New York when the tenement house law fixed 70 per cent of the area of a given plot as the maximum space that could be covered with a multi-family house. In recent years speculative builders have learned that it pays better to pare down houses and expand the open spaces about them, and garden apartments have gone booming at large rentals. It remained for the City Housing Corporation, a limited-dividend company whose plans were described in The Survey for June 1, 1924, to demonstrate at Sunnyside that one or two family and apartment houses could be built to cover only 30 per cent of a given block, with 70 per cent left open in yards and gardens, and still be made available to families earning $3,000 a year or less.

On October 29 houses for 128 families in Queens Borough were formally opened. This is the first unit in a large-scale plan to build sound, comfortable, healthful homes for families who have profited little by the speculative building operations of the past few years. The houses are sold, on a moderate down payment and carrying charges of about ten dollars per month per room, and buyers have come flocking from all over congested Manhattan. Nine of the mechanics and foremen who helped build the houses were among the first to buy for themselves.

By eliminating alleys and garages, and using all the land saved for community purposes, the architect, Clarence S. Stein, has been able to fit a common playground, gardens and a tennis court into the block interior. The playground is maintained by a small assessment on property owners, and already there is such strong interest in developing community cooperation that the outlook is bright for growing recreational activity shared by the whole group of residents. The houses and apartments are but two rooms deep: every room is light and airy. Breakfast alcoves and roof porches add interest.



THE BLOCK PLAYGROUND

The terms of sale are ingeniously drawn to penalize resale at a speculative price during the first three years.

A second group of houses, on the block adjoining, is already under way. The corporation plans to keep its capital revolving and to keep on building (modifying details of structure and financing as experience suggests) until a real demonstration of low-cost housing has been made.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HEALTH

For Mothers in Town and Country

WHEN mother is ill the machinery that makes the family go round stops with a jolt. If she is a mother in a large and well organized city there may be visiting nurses and visiting housekeepers to help. If she lives in the country or a town, there is the extra neighborliness of small communities to draw upon. Saskatchewan shows one way in which the friendly helpfulness of sparsely settled countrysides can be put to work under supervision and with a modicum of training: her "gray nurses" represent a service which is a kind of a cross between that of the visiting housekeeper and the visiting nurse. New York state, trying to solve a similar problem, has worked out a somewhat different plan.

I=Saskatchewan

A GIRL in a gray chambray dress and a trim little white cap, with an emergency bag in her hand and a year's nursing training in her head, has come to be a factor in health building and baby welfare on the prairies of Saskatchewan. She is found where there is sickness or a new baby in the far farm houses of the province. She is known as a "nursing housekeeper," and she nurses and keeps house and does everything that is to be done whether it is taking temperature or washing dishes; giving an alcohol rub or peeling potatoes.

The work of the nursing housekeeper is modeled more or less after that of the rural nurse, but she is not a graduate nurse and she has no objections to sweeping a room or preparing dinner for the farmer and his harvesters if that may be necessary. She is responsible to an association of graduate nurses as well as to the doctor who has called her and who, with a fine appreciation of her worth, may be depended upon to see that she is not imposed upon or overworked. With the advantage of some training and of expert supervision, she does what many housewives do when there is sickness in the family.

Saskatchewan is the first of the Canadian provinces to provide any authorized nursing in the rural districts. It is a large rich province with vast wheat fields. Its farms cover thousands of acres and of necessity, its farm homes sometimes are a considerable distance from hospitals and graduate nurses. It is a province that does its full share toward making Western Canada the "bread basket of the Empire." The value of the Saskatchewan grain crops for 1923 is estimated at $276,844,650. The amount of butter produced during the year was more than 10,000,000 pounds. Livestock and dairy products carried off prizes at provincial and international stock shows. And thanks to the little gray-clad nursing housekeeper, child-birth fatalities were reduced unbelievably, and nurses and doctors are certain that when figures and statistics are available, it will be found that many babies owe their lives to her timely care. Saskatchewan has awakened to the fact that its children are as important a crop as its grain and its livestock.

There were at least one thousand persons, without training, without standardization, and responsible to no one, doing the best they could to take care of the sick in the rural districts. These untrained workers were the custodians of the health of the rural population and while in many instances they gave excellent service, their lack of specialized knowledge was on the whole more or less of a menace to the public health. The call for competent nurses came from the farm women of Saskatchewan, came with such insistence that a meeting was held by representatives of the Red Cross, Graduate Nurses, St. John's Ambulance Association and the University of Saskatchewan to consider the whole question of nursing service.

The practical plan approved by this committee outlined the training of women to be known as "Nursing Housekeepers." Graduates in this course are under the direct supervision of the Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association to whom they are responsible and from whom they receive their yearly licenses. The University of Saskatchewan agreed to undertake the direction of the training of the nursing housekeepers and to appoint a supervisor of students in training. A joint advisory committee was provided for, to consist of representatives from the University, the Red Cross and Graduate Nurses. The Saskatchewan government passed legislation providing the necessary machinery for working out the plan, and Mabel Gray, formerly superintendent of nurses in the Winnipeg General Hospital, was appointed supervisor of the nursing housekeepers.

The course in nursing housekeeping covers one year, including a term at the Provincial Tubercular Sanitorium at Fort Qu'Appelle, and so far twenty-four women have completed the course and twelve more are in training. They are taught the care of bed patients and the routine work of nursing, but there are no hard and fast rules regarding the services they may render. The nursing housekeeper's training is thorough as far as it goes, but it is only in extreme cases that she is expected to take charge of serious cases.

Because the great need for the nursing housekeeper is in the outlying districts, she ordinarily chooses a rural community where she is called by the doctor in the same way as the graduate nurse. Or she may take her place in a municipal hospital where, doing routine work under the supervision of a graduate nurse, she will add valuable experience to her training. Her work in the municipal hospitals has made it possible in many of those in Saskatchewan to give two weeks extra care

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to expectant mothers before confinement without extra cost, and this extra care and rest is believed by doctors and nurses to be largely responsible for the record of 1922 in which only eighteen out of 3,617 mothers died in child-birth.

It is, however, to meet the need of more remote farming communities that the order of the nursing housekeepers was established and it is there that their most efficient work is done. The outlying districts are best served, according to Miss Gray, by the employment of a fully qualified graduate nurse as a municipal nurse, with a nursing housekeeper to assist her in each municipality. With the provincial government of Saskatchewan, and the more extensively trained registered nurses back of them, helping them and vouching for them, the health of the Saskatchewan farmers and their families may safely be entrusted to the small, but gradually increasing group of gray-clad nursing housekeepers.

ESTELLINE BENNETT

II—New York State

IN an emergency almost anyone will help, but on whom can you count, just what can she do well, how long can she stay? In an effort to work out a plan to meet the problems that these questions suggest, particularly for homes where the mother of the family is temporarily off her job with a new baby, the New York State Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene has been helping in the organization of Mothers' Helpers Bureaus.

"A Mothers' Helpers Employment Bureau in every community should be an important aid in safeguarding motherhood," the Division believes. Its organization methods will vary as widely as the communities it serves. The following general suggestions are offered:

1. Secure the names of all women who would be able and willing at any time to help out in a home for periods varying from one hour to six weeks or more. Some women who do not ordinarily work out might be willing to volunteer in cases of necessity. Some might volunteer to take care of the children of the family for varying periods of time. This is especially valuable when the mother first gets up. In rural communities it might be possible to secure the services of men for the farm work ordinarily done by the mother. Some might offer the services of a conveyance to take the mothers' helper any long distance where trains are not available.

2. Keep a list of the names of the helpers, the address, type of work, the times likely to be available, whether they are volunteers or regular workers and any other needed information.

3. The financial side might be managed by one of the following methods or by any other which is practical.

a Have all mothers who are served pay what they can for the service into a common fund managed by the employment bureau from which the mothers' helpers are paid. An additional benficiary or community fund may be necessary.

b Arrange a scale of prices by the hour or by the day and have the payment made direct to the mothers' helper.

c Pay a salary for full time or part time to any one person and assign her to special cases for the length of time necessary.

4. Have one member of the club responsible for this bureau. She may have a committee to assist, but the success of this undertaking will depend largely upon its having one responsible head. A paid secretary might be employed if desired. All possible cooperation with other organizations in this field is advisable.

5. A mothers' helper badge might be provided for each helper. This would give prestige to the wearer and make the mother feel a community interest.

6. Please keep the Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene informed of organization plans that work in order that we may pass on to other communities the benefit of your experience.

Ten Community Commandments for Well Babies

The proud record of a declining infant mortality rate belongs to White Plains, N. Y., as it does to almost all the rest of the country—but more so. In 1911 *of every thousand babies born alive in that city,* 130 *died during their first year. By* 1921 *that record had been cut almost in half, and stood at* 68; *and in* 1923, *the rate reached the remarkably low figure of* 38 *infant deaths for each thousand births, about half that of the average of the states for which comparable statistics are available.*

"It is hard to analyze the relative importance of the factors concerned in the reduction of infant mortality," writes the health officer, Edwin G. Ramsdell, "because the entire health program has a bearing on infant as well as general mortality." White Plains, however, has emphasized ten general devices in the latter campaign:

1. To get all births reported.
2. To increase the efficiency of prenatal care.
3. To ensure satisfactory hospitalization or home care for the lying-in period.
4. To follow up all infants systematically during their first year.
5. To emphasize the importance of keeping the well baby well through all possible publicity channels. The most effective are the Little Mothers' Leagues and Junior Health Leagues.
6. To regulate the milk supply, advocating pasteurized milk only for infant feeding.
7. To provide auxiliary health services at a general health center, including venereal disease clinics, tuberculosis clinics, dental clinics, as well as the regular infant welfare clinics, which frequently become well-baby conferences.
8. To select nursing and medical personnel for this program carefully.
9. To obtain the confidence and cooperation of the practising physicians of the community.
10. To coordinate the efforts of all organizations interested in the field of public health and infant welfare.

This last provision was attained in White Plains four years ago when the Health Officer invited representatives of all the private agencies interested in infant welfare to come together at a monthly meeting, which since has been organized as a Public Health and Welfare Workers Monthly Conference.

Middletown, for example, is a city of 18,000 where such a bureau has been in operation for the greater part of a year under the direction of the public health nurse, Harriet G. Shoemaker. Advertisements were inserted in the papers, asking for mothers' helpers; the applicants were listed according to their qualifications, the amount of time they could give and the salary they expected. Queries addressed to the doctors, churches, teachers, women's clubs, etc., turned up the names of other interested recruits. The women to whom the idea appealed were "above the ordinary type in both intelligence and social standing," the majority of them more interested in helping their less fortunate neighbors than in the possible financial returns to themselves.

There are helpers who will come in the morning, bathe

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the new baby, tidy up the house, and remain for a few hours or all day according to the need. Others will come at any time during the day to mind the baby and the other children, if there are others, to give the mother a chance for rest, or a visit to the doctor, or a little freedom outside the home. Still others will do practical nursing by the week. The pay is twenty cents an hour and up, according to the circumstances of the family served. Each helper has a badge.

Middletown has a list of some thirty-five such helpers, with varied accomplishments. A list of their names and telephone numbers is kept on file in the offices of the Board of Health, where it may be consulted directly by families in need of the service, or the helpers may be referred through the visiting nurses or other social agencies or friends. Each month from five to ten calls come from homes where the provision of such aid may mean the difference between health and sickness for the mother and new baby, and peace and turmoil for the other members of the family.

Opium at Geneva

To control typhoid fever in your town, control the town's water supply. But to control the use of habit forming drugs is not so simple. The roots of this problem are tangled in questions of national and international policy. Ellen La Motte, author of The Opium Monopoly and The Ethics of Opium, and a pioneer in the movement for control, interprets the international conference now under way at Geneva from the standpoint that she has long advocated—that the production and use of opium, except in the quantities essential for medical purposes, must be abolished throughout the world.

THE League of Nations has called together the international conference on opium and allied drugs, now being held in Geneva, Switzerland. The conference is in two parts; the first part composed of those countries in the Far East which permit opium smoking, and which, according to the spirit and intention of the Hague Convention of 1912, should have been stopped long ago. The Hague Convention, however, was full of holes and it contained the rather ambiguous phrase that opium was to be "gradually" supressed, and no time limit was set as to when this might be accomplished. This "gradual" suppression is in no way visible—quite the contrary has happened. An increase has taken place in all or most of these colonies in the Far East, both in the consumption of opium and in revenue from it, and, as Mrs. Hamilton Wright puts it, at this first conference these countries "are to tell the world when this progressive process will finally end in complete suppression as required by the Hague Convention."

The second conference follows the first immediately, and includes all those countries which produce raw opium and coca leaf, as well as those which manufacture alkaloids, and all the other countries which signed the Hague Convention.

On the face of it, one would suppose that an international conference of this character would get results. It would seem as if a gathering of all nations, with delegates empowered to take effective measures to put down the drug traffic in its various manifestations, would be plain sailing. Unfortunately, however, past experience has shown that these international opium gatherings are not animated by any special enthusiasm. The drug traffic dies hard. Vast financial interests both of nations and of individuals, are at stake, and in the past these conferences have displayed reluctance and unwillingness to deal effectively with the situation. Whether this sort of thing will happen again remains to be seen. Obstructionist tactics have been possible heretofore because the world at large knew nothing about opium. Therefore the delegates protecting the opium interests had it all their own way—there was no public opinion to oppose them. They were able to put forth very inadequate, very illusory schemes, ostensibly to curb the traffic, yet which hampered it only a little. Now, however, the world is rapidly awakening, and will no longer be satisfied with vague, nebulous restrictions which do not restrict, or with promises to suppress consumption, without any time limit in which this is to happen. This November conference may be as barren in results as the others that have preceded it—on the other hand, it may not. The public is watching—something which has not happened before.

There are signs on the horizon to show that the meeting will be somewhat stormy. Several big issues are to come up, and there is a tendency to sidestep them. The Advisory Committee on Opium of the League of Nations has already held two or three preliminary meetings, to arrange an agenda, and the council has also taken a hand. Sir John Jordan, one of the assessors to the Opium Committee, and wholeheartedly opposed to opium, writes to the London Times, September 13, 1924:

> For some reason which has never been explained, the Council of the League, while setting up a committee to prepare a program for the second conference, which is to meet later in November, made no similar provision for the work of the first conference, and although this omission was subsequently rectified at my suggestion, the fact remains that the preparatory work of the first conference has received scant attention, and that the program which has been submitted for its adoption is of a very inadequate and perfunctory nature. One of its main proposals is that "a uniform limit should be fixed for the amount of prepared opium on sale for consumption, calculated according to the number of the adult Chinese male population, and that the imports of raw opium should be limited to the amount required for that rate of consumption."
>
> Apart from the fact that in Siam, the Dutch East Indies and other places, there is a considerable proportion of native smokers [as well as Chinese], the above proposal is open to the objection that it not only tends to stabilize the existing state of things, but to open the way to an increase in the traffic. So far from leading to the "gradual and effective suppression" of opium smoking, it would result in an immediate increase in the consumption of the drug in Hong-Kong and Macao, and possibly in other places where the Chinese population has recently received large additions to its numbers owing to the disturbed state of China.

In other words, these European colonies in the Orient want to continue opium smoking as usual, for that means revenue, varying from ten up to nearly fifty per cent of the total revenue. These colonies include six or eight belonging to Great Britain; the Dutch East Indies; French Indo-China; Portugese Macao and Japanese Formosa. It will be remembered that in May, 1923, when the American delegation went to Geneva and offered the "American proposals" that the production of opium should be limited to the medical needs of the world, and that all other use was an abuse and not legitimate, that all these colonies accepted

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the American terms "in principle." Now, however, eighteen months later, they seem to have regretted their decision, and are putting forth plans to "legitimatize" smoking, or as Sir John Jordan puts it, to stabilize the existing state of things, and also to open the way to an increase in the traffic.

To Curtail Production

At one of these preliminary meetings, Sir John, who is a gallant fighter, made a great effort to curtail production. It is India that supplies all these colonies with their smoking opium, and Sir John offered this resolution:

> That, with a view to giving practical effect to the Sixth Article of the Opium Convention of 1912, which provides for the gradual and effective suppression of the trade in prepared (i. e. smoking) opium, the government of India be moved to reduce its present export of opium to Japan, Siam, and the possessions of European powers in the Far East by 10 per cent each year for a period of ten years, and that the governments of Japan, Siam, and the powers having possessions in the Far East shall similarly be requested to reduce *pari passu* the consumption of prepared opium in their respective territories and possessions, and shall undertake not to replace the reduction of the Indian supply by opium obtained from other sources.

This resolution, which struck at the root of the problem, met with intense opposition. It was never allowed to come up as a resolution, and only with difficulty was entered on the minutes as a mere statement. Mr. Campbell, one of the two British delegates, characterized it as a "coercive measure," and later pronounced it "radical." Any attempt to tamper with production in India and consumption outside of India, is a most unwelcome business.

This gives some idea of the undercurrents and of the strength of the opposition which is at work at Geneva.

The Question of India

The question of India is before the conference. It will be remembered, that at the beginning of its career, the league fell down badly on opium. Not the fault of the league, but of the nations—for a nation that supports the opium trade when outside the league does not necessarily change its policy when a member. Charged with administering the Hague Opium Convention of 1912, the "league" was influenced by the "nations." One of its first acts was to sanction the use of opium for "legitimate" as well as medical purposes, thus sanctioning the eating and smoking in all those countries where such usage was already legal, or "legitimate". This step was of course directly opposed to the spirit and intention of the Hague Convention, and made that agreement a scrap of paper. The United States, as one of the signatories to the Hague Convention, protested at this liberty taken with an international covenant, which defeated the very object it was supposed to attain. Therefore in May, 1923, an American delegation was sent to Geneva, headed by Congressman Stephen G. Porter, to present to the Opium Committee the famous "American proposals" already referred to. The one country which refused to accept these proposals, even "in principle," was India. The British delegate, representing India, was inflexible. India, he said, was willing not to export opium to countries that did not ask for it, but claimed the right to go on feeding it to its own people. Now an exception like this, insisted upon by a nation as powerful as Great Britain, sets a dangerous example to lesser countries. If Great Britain continues to insist that the people of India are not hurt by eating opium, other nations may logically argue that their subject races are not hurt by smoking. And if India refuses to cut down production, Turkey and Persia and China may reasonably follow suit. India produces the poorer variety used simply for drugging, but Turkey and Persia, whose combined output is but a third of India's, raise the richer quality which is made into morphia. This latter opium has a definite use in medicine, although produced greatly in excess of the world's medical needs. This question—whether or not India is to be supplied with opium to eat—is the outstanding question to be discussed. It is the crux of the situation, the turning point; the success of the conference depends upon the attitude Great Britain takes towards India. No progress can be made, no international advance is possible, unless there is unanimous agreement that all countries must be given equal protection from dangerous drugs.

Another question will be the control of manufacture and distribution. The present system by which drugs are exported or imported upon certificates issued by governments, leaves much to be desired. The conditions under which these certificates are given must be tightened up. There is a tendency to ask no questions, and to put implicit faith in the honor of the importers and exporters. A pretty theory, but set at naught by the amounts of contraband drugs perpetually being seized—released from factories, presumably, through these certificates. While control of manufacture and distribution is immensely important, it is but a secondary issue as compared to production. The unanimous sentiment that would divert attention from production makes one suspicious. If production is continued, ostensibly for the Chinese coolie, the manufacture can submit to control of manufacture and distribution without a pang.

One day at the conference has been set aside to hear protests and petitions, from individuals and organizations. Only recently the All India Congress Committee passed the following resolution:

> In the opinion of the A. I. C. C. the opium policy of the government of India is altogether contrary to the moral welfare of the people of India and other countries.
>
> The A. I. C. C. is further of opinion that the people of India would welcome total abolition of the opium traffic for purposes of revenue, and is also of opinion that the production of opium is out of all proportion to the medical requirements of India.

Also in Assam, "in order to enlighten the world in general about the pernicious effects of the opium habit," a committee has been appointed to investigate conditions in that province "where the opium habit has caused misery, unhappiness and physical and moral degradation." A delegate from Assam is to go to Geneva, to speak for his people. If this Indian opinion can be heard, if the conference listens to views other than the British contention that "opium is harmless or even beneficial as used by the populace of India" (London Times, July 8, 1924), we may make appreciable headway. Few people will agree that the "moderate consumption of opium is almost certainly less harmful than the swilling down of American iced lollipop drinks."

Mr. Porter, who will represent our country at Geneva, has been instructed by Congress to accept no compromise. He may be defeated in securing unanimous consent to the proposal to limit production to the medical needs of the world, and to consider all other use an abuse and not legitimate. But he cannot agree to any scheme which exempts certain countries. The United States cannot admit any

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tuberculosis à la Western

From sketches by W. J. Bachman on the program of the recent Mississippi Valley Conference on Tuberculosis at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

RUNNING WILD
TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE 200, 1904

TAMING IT DOWN
TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE BELOW 100, 1924

UNDER CONTROL
TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE? 1944

exception, or acknowledge that there is any class of people for whom opium, self-prescribed and self-administered, is harmless. We must insist that all peoples be given the same safeguards that we demand for ourselves, and that all are entitled to the same protection. If the British point of view prevails, we can at least disassociate ourselves from it. Sooner or later, if not this November, then in the near future, the opium trade is doomed. The moral opinion of the world will no longer stand for it.

ELLEN N. LA MOTTE

ROCHESTER, N.Y., profiting by an address made by Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin before the staff of its health department in 1923, organized a year ago a bureau for the collection and sale of mother's milk similar to the New York bureau recently described in The Survey (October 15, 1924; p. 88). In the latter part of 1923 more than 5,000 ounces of human milk were collected and seventeen babies were fed. During the first six months of this year twenty babies were fed some 6,500 ounces of milk. The department purchases it at ten cents an ounce, sells it to mothers who can afford to pay, and gives it to those who cannot. Postcards were sent to all the physicians of the city telling them of the service. "The expense attending upon this undertaking," declares the official publication of the Health Bureau, "is probably as great as that of any piece of work upon which the bureau has embarked. We are convinced, however, that, notwithstanding the expense, no piece of work that we have ever attempted has yielded such a return. We think it has induced more women to nurse their own children. It even appears favorably to have affected the hospitals . . . and it has, of course, directly saved the lives of a number of children."

WITH THE BEGINNING of September the department of health of Winston-Salem, N. C., embarked on a purely preventive program, discontinuing curative treatment of any kind. The general dispensary was transferred to the outpatient department of the City Hospital, and the venereal disease clinic to the City Memorial Hospital. The city physician, Dr. Ward C. Curtis, will have his office at the City Hospital instead of the Department of Health, and Dr. R. R. Jones, who recently has joined the department, will devote his time to health work in the schools and the control of communicable disease.

NO LONGER are pink lemonade and popcorn balls the only reward of the baby who accompanies his family to the state fair. So far has Illinois carried its policy of using this gathering place for educational purposes, that 1,650 babies from fifty-one counties were scheduled to attend its State Fair Well Baby Conference. Each baby is carefully examined by physicians of the state health department, and the most perfect draw prizes. The state fair conference is one of many conducted since last January, in which about 10,000 children have been examined.

HEALTH, like charity, begins at home, in the opinion of the Visiting Nurses Society of Philadelpiha. So the organization decided to start its campaign for periodic health examinations by having its own members examined annually. The object of the examination is twofold: raising the health standard of the industrial nurses and the organization as a whole, and accumulating a body of scientific data. As it is expected that ninety nurses will undergo these regular examinations, and since each nurse is professionally interested in reporting to the committee any disease symptoms occurring during the period between examinations, the findings of the experiences of the group are bound to give more ammunition for the fight against disease. Each new nurse entering the staff must come equipped with a complete statement of physical health from her own physician or must undergo an examination by the physician retained by the Society. She who practices makes the best preacher.

HIGH SCHOOLS and secondary schools, public and private, senior or junior, have been invited by the American Child Health Association to compete for a prize of $1,000 to be divided among the three schools submitting the best study of their health program during the second half of this year. The prize is offered for the furtherance of education and is to be used by the schools to promote health projects. The best programs will be published in a report to make available data on health education in high schools. Further details may be obtained from the American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

NEGLECT of the pre-school child has been hardly sooner discovered than remedied. To the recent rush of material on his health and habits comes a new publication of the Children's Bureau (Bureau Publication No. 138: Government Printing Office, five cents) describing Nutrition Work for Pre-School Children. The report is an analysis of a field study made by the Children's Bureau during the first three months of 1923, covering the nutrition work for children of this age in nine cities (Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Utica, Boston, New York and Philadelphia) and three rural districts (Macon County, Alabama; Mississippi County, Arkansas; and Wayne County, Michigan).

THE SILHOUETTES of nurses on this and on page 190 are taken from the recent annual report of the Hartford (Connecticut) Visiting Nurse Association, an admirable example this year as last of the way in which a document usually so forbidding can be made positively enticing by clear, brief, graphic presentation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Salvation First

Booth died blind and still by Faith he trod
Eyes still dazzled in the ways of God.
Booth led boldly, and he looked the chief
Eagle countenance in sharp relief,
Beard a-flying, air of high command
Unabated in that holy land.

AS SHARPLY cut as Vachel Lindsay's picture of its leader entering into Heaven, the Salvation Army stands out against the standardized groups of social and religious institutions. Not that the Army itself is not standardized. Its uniformed thousands are marshalled in the strictest of hegemonies under the generalship of God Himself. But these fighting ranks are welded into a unit distinctive in spirit as in method. Its battle-cry, to borrow Carl Van Doren's phrase, is Salvation with Jazz.

More than a year ago Porter R. Lee and Walter W. Pettit of the New York School of Social Work undertook a study of the organization and administration of the Salvation Army under the direction of the National Information Bureau. Their report, Social Salvage, is about to come from the press. It outlines, in their opinion, the contribution of the Salvation Army to social thought and practice in the United States.

He who would understand the Salvation Army must first realize that its uncompromising aim is the salvation of souls. All else is incidental to this. If a soul can be saved by ministry to the body, very well. One and the same formula expresses religion and social work. To be understood, the Army must be studied as an ecclesiastical institution.

"To the ordinary outsider," say Mr. Lee and Mr. Pettit, "the Salvation Army is a combination of a uniform, a tambourine and a street meeting. As a factor in the life of society the Army is an organization in most respects analogous to a church."

In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, War Department, May 24, 1917:

> It has a distinct legal existence; a recognized creed and form of worship; a definite and distinct ecclesiastical government; a distinct religious history; a formal code of doctrine and discipline; a membership not associated with any other church or denomination; a complete organization, with officers ministering to their congregations, ordained by a system of selection after completing prescribed courses of study. In common with other churches, it has literature of its own; established places of religious worship; regular congregations; regular religious services; a Sunday School for the religious instructon of the young, and schools for the preparation of its ministers. The functions of its ministers seem to be similar to those of the clergy of any other church. In addition to conducting religious services upon stated occasions, they perform marriage ceremonies, bury the dead, christian children, console the bereaved and advise and instruct the members of their congregations.

Through half a century this church has spread to seventy-nine countries and colonies; its ministers preach salvation in half a hundred languages.

"It has weathered a long experience of vituperation and ridicule amounting almost to persecution, and has steadily grown in the respect of outside people. It has maintained its original form of organization without modification, and it exhibits throughout its personnel an altogether remarkable unity of purpose. If this record be considered in connection with these facts: that through practically all of its history its uniformed officers have been for the most part men and women of limited education, limited experience in life, limited culture, that the government of the Army, not only with reference to its official work but with reference to the private lives of its personnel, is one of the absolute authority of a military system, that its soldier membership has been recruited in the main from the least privileged groups in the community, that the officer of highest rank, a colonel, receives only $29.50 a week, that to be an officer means the foreswearing forever of intoxicating liquor, drugs, tobacco, profanity, impurity and the common forms of organized recreation, it becomes evident that the Army must have within itself a cohesive force of remarkable quality.

Undoubtedly the major part of that cohesive force must be common emotional background of conversion, whereby members of the Salvation Army are sons of God in an earthly brotherhood comparable to that of the Crusaders or early Franciscans. On this rests their discipline. "The authority of the Salvation Army government is based upon (a) the conviction that God has Him-

Ever since social agencies and community groups began to be conscious of the need for some degree of cooperation and of standardization of methods, the status of the Salvation Army has been a matter of debate. Its peculiar organization, its distinctive motives and its way of working made it difficult to fit into the convenient categories of endorsement committees. Yet the great access of popularity which it won as a result of its skilfully heralded war service has made it a factor of increasing importance in local situations—already sufficiently complicated by racial and sectarian differences among those who shared the job of relief and family care.. The National Information Bureau faced a difficult task in its effort to interpret and evaluate the Army as a factor in social work.. The report of its investigation, here summarized, is a temperate and penetrating study which deserves wide reading in full.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

self created the Army and therefore arranged for its particular form of government . . . (b) the fact that the universally admitted first principle of good government is control by the wisest and best of the community, and that this is the form to which our methods naturally lead more than to any other. Every Salvationist knows that our methods force the most capable in point of goodness, judgment and energy upwards to power and influence. . . . If authority must wait until it has explained the desired action to those from whom it needs the performance it would be next to useless; indeed it would no longer be authority, but simply good advice, and would most certainly be a hindrance rather than a help to prompt, efficient and united action."

And subordinate only to this is the jazz which the Army has added to the single slogan of salvation. ". . . . The Army," say the writers of the report, "has incorporated into its form of worship many of the practices which throughout human experience tend to produce an emotional unity among men and women. Of these, none is more important than its use of music."

But jazz is a special kind of music—not the slow peal of an organ beneath stained glass windows, but a quick catching rhythm which lurks in everyone's pulses, which makes one want to laugh, or cry, or march, or dance. The bands of the Salvation Army are not esoteric groups of skilled artists; instead of intricate pipe organs or violins, there are banjos, and drums, and tambourines, which almost anyone can play. And with the refrain, audience and artist alike come down with a joyous Hallelujah!

And through the simple, uncritical, joyous expression of the Christian dogma shines the essential secret of the power of the Salvation Army—its conviction of the worth of every separate soul, and of the glorious possibilities of that soul saved.

"THE second most potent factor in the solidarity of the Army is its achievement of a completely sufficient life within the Army organization which Salvationists live in a Salvation Army world. Having eschewed all interest in worldly affairs, they are almost forced to turn to the Army for satisfaction of cravings for fellowship, diversion, inspiration and achievement. Unlike some older forms of asceticism, the Army has not sought to restrict enthusiasm, buoyancy and the joy of living. It has merely frowned upon worldly methods of achieving. The Army, therefore, has become in a real sense a fellowship in which the joy of living is an outstanding characteristic."

In this the least of those who pause at the beat of an Army drum feel that here is one place where they are welcomed, needed, valued. It explains to the authors of the report why one captain, struggling to support his family, including one very sick child, on $24.50 a week plus $3 for each of his two children, declined a position in business which would have given him $3,000 more of much needed income a year.

"We followed him through the steps by which this conclusion was reached and we felt that probably the chief factor involved was the almost sub-conscious realization on his part of the intimacy of the bonds within the Army and the part they had played in bringing out such qualities of leadership as he possessed. Contemplating of a severance of these relations and existence in a world in which individualism is the keynote, even though it meant many more comforts for himself and family, apparently caused him to reach this decision. . . . The personnel of the Army is bound together by an interlocking psychology which beyond question contributes to the putting forth of the best effort on the part of the whole group. It insures that the Salvationist will find within the Army, insofar as human contacts can provide it, not only his job but his recreation, his opportunity for cultural development, and the satisfaction of every desire or emotional need."

"Within the ranks of the Army are men who have been bartenders, machinists, regular army privates, motormen, telegraph operators, and so on through the whole gamut of human occupations. Insofar as we have learned the stories of individuals in the Army there seems to be no question but that their usefulness to society, whatever the particular form of their contribution, has been definitely increased because of what the solidarity, the faith and the backing of membership in the Army has contributed to their personalities. We submit that as an illustration of efficiency in the coordinated effort of human beings, which is one of the objectives of most social agencies, the Army organization, and in particular the Army fellowship, would repay study."

HOWEVER, Mr. Lee and Mr. Pettit point out, there is "a growing tendency to judge of any enterprise seeking community support, not according to its own intrinsic merit alone, but according to its relative value in a group of enterprises in whose collective contribution lies the community's chief stake." In addition to its religious meetings (which drew an attendance of 40,000,000 in the United States in 1923) the Salvation Army has in the Eastern Territory, 59 industrial homes, 45 hotels, 74 labor bureaus, 14 women's homes and hospitals, 5 general hospitals, 8 slum posts and nurseries, 2 dispensaries and several other types of institutions. In addition to these it has a status varying from an official one to a wholly informal one, in 313 prisons, courts, and reformatories, and an extensive relief program which, with few exceptions, is carried as part of the religious program of the local corps. The social activities most typical of the Army are the industrial homes, the women's homes and hospitals and the relief work.

In the industrial homes men with no money may obtain shelter and food in exchange for work. The salvaging of waste material has been developed by the Army as a means of providing employment in these homes. Paper is sorted, baled, and sold in the commercial market; practically everything else is classified, repaired, mended and sold at very low prices in the Army second hand stores.

The authors of the report found the homes criticized in one instance or another in that they were unnecessary, not free, not well administered. They feel, however, that admitting the occasional validity of such criticism, "on the whole it must be conceded that they represent a successful piece of social work."

The women's homes and hospitals, working in the field of delinquency in women and illegitimacy, "represent at its best the religious emphasis of the Army operating through a form of social work. . . . According to the unanimous testimony of the other social workers with whom we conferred, the women's homes and hospitals of the Salvation Army, are, so far as their administration is concerned, among the best in this country. Some of them are inadequately housed and equipped; but the personal contacts of the officers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(the officers of these homes are all women) with the women and girls in the homes, cleanliness of the institutions, the sane attitude of workers towards their problems, all combine to put these institutions in the front rank. . . . The work of the Army's reserve homes has in many ways set a standard in this field for all such efforts in this country. . . . In neither the industrial homes nor the women's homes are religious exhortation and conversation forced upon those who are being cared for."

In the relief work of the Salvation Army appear both the strength and weakness of the organization. The genuine personal interest of the Army officers in the individuals and families with whom they come in contact, frequently results in unusually sympathetic and helpful understanding. On the other hand, as relief is only one incident in the whole relationship, whose primary motive is religious, "the Salvation Army has only to a limited extent recognized that either in personnel or in facilities does it need special equipment for the administration of relief.

"In the ordinary run of cases the activity of the Army in regard to relief is limited to the provision of money or its equivalent in supplies to individuals and families, with the offer, when there is apparent need of it, of the services of their various institutions; in some instances use is made of other agencies in the community. . . . Of an understanding of the many hidden difficulties surrounding poverty which may be reached by skillful service, whether or not relief is necessary, there seems to be little.

". . . . On the other hand we found some instances of intelligent work on the part of relief officers in the Army as the result of which families had been tided over serious difficulties and we found also instances of a good working arrangement for cooperative efforts in behalf of other families in need. In general, however, we did not find evidence that the Army has followed up its giving of relief with a helpful effort to discover all the possibilities of good social treatment as this has been worked out and justified by other agencies working in the same field."

The relief system of the Army, in general, is hampered by the lack of adequate records, though a system of records has been evolved in the work in New York City, is in use in Buffalo, and experiments are being made to work out a plan for common use. Relatively few of the local corps are making use of the Confidential Exchange in their communities, though it is the policy of the Army to encourage the use of such an agency provided that it is not conducted by another organization in the field. (Apparently this policy is determined by a fear that to make known the list of its beneficiaries to another organization engaged in the treatment of families would seem to give such an agency a certain degree of control over its work.) Frequent shifting of personnel (the tenure of a corps officer is limited ordinarily to two or three years in one place) is another barrier to effective organization of relief work.

In none of the dozen or so cities studied in the course of this analysis is the Salvation Army carrying any considerable share of the relief work of the community. In New York City, where this activity probably is seen at its best, the budget for the fiscal year 1923 was $184,555.09, an inconsiderable amount in comparison with the budgets of the three large private organizations, (The A. I. C. P., C. O. S. and U. H. C.) Though the amount probably is greater than that administered by many church denominations ". . . it must be remembered that churches raise relief funds among their own members, whereas the Army getting its money for relief primarily from the public, may properly be subjected to tests that could not so cogently be applied to other denominations. . . . We are not prepared to say that it (the relief work) should be abandoned because there is at least as much justification for it as there is for work under other church auspices. We do believe, however, that if it is to be continued it is reasonable to ask the Army to bring it up to a higher standard and to correlate it more effectively with other relief work in the community."

THE organization of the Salvation Army, partially territorial, partially departmental, with the resulting possibility of several Army groups in one city responsible to different executives, offers some anomalies which, in the opinion of the investigators, could be cleared in the interests of more efficient operation. Its extremely low scale of salaries for officers should be carefully reconsidered. A very complicated system of financial relations between divisional officers and local corps might well be simplified. More stress should be laid on the principle, already adopted by the Salvation Army, that each corps meet the cost of its own religious work. There should be greater consideration for the relations of local work before transferring officers. Closer cooperation of all social agencies with the Army, and of the Army with all other social agencies would be of great mutual advantage. There should be at National Headquarters a department which could keep records of the experience of the Salvation Army in meeting special problems, for the benefit of corps officers and the public. There seems need for a further development of the training school for officers of the Army, with more recognition of specialization for special types of work. In response to the frequent criticism that the Salvation Army makes no financial statements, the investigators found no evidence that it had any reason to conceal anything, nor any desire to do so. Financial reports, however, have usually been presented as auditor's balance sheets, in a form unintelligible to the public; such reports should be put before the public in a more easily understandable form.

There seemed little basis for another frequent criticism of the Army—that it sends large amounts of money from this country to the headquarters in England. Careful enquiry, however, showed that the only money forwarded to England is a part of a special Self Denial Fund, raised by contributions of the Army members themselves, and used exclusively for missionary work in other countries. No officers have been brought from England to America for a number of years, and practically all those who had their original training in England have become American citizens. Most of the officers interviewed in the course of the study felt that the international character of the Army was a great source of strength.

THE Salvation Army is marching on. Despite the ridicule amounting almost to persecution which has attended its methods, and the development of social currents running counter to its simple, unworldly, emotional appeal, it has gained steadily in numbers and influence, and still is gaining. Obviously it possesses a joyous vitality. The reckoning of a sincere, and painstaking study, from a point of view aiming to evaluate the Salvation Army not only according to the objective measuring sticks set by experi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ence, but also by some of the more intangible social values, reaches this summary of the virtues of this social institution and its defects, some of them inherent in those very virtues:

"In our judgment the Army has been most successful in those enterprises where organization solidarity, personal interest and devotion count for most and are most easily and informally expressed. They have been weakest perhaps in judgment as to the value of new enterprises and in absorbing as rapidly as has been done elsewhere these lessons of experience and those discoveries of modern science and organization which have during recent years contributed to the progressive raising of standards in many fields of work. . . . It must be admitted that much of the criticism directed against the Army has been born of prejudice and ignorance. . . . We believe that the Army could be more efficiently administered and that it could probably even with its present resources be of greater service than it is. We believe also, with full allowance for the insufficiencies discussed in this report, that it is a useful American institution deserving of support." M. R.

"WHEN QUEEN VICTORIA came to the throne," writes Percy Alden in the introduction to An International Year Book of Child Care and Protection, compiled by Edward Fuller and published by Longmans, Green and Company, "there was not one single act on the Statute Book that could be said to have been framed in the interests of the child." Within less than ninety years the network of legislative and other measures designed to protect life and health, education and care of the children of the world is such that the four hundred pages of this year book can include only a general outline. By a geographical arrangement—Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Arabia, and so on—are set forth the most important facts on child welfare available for some 350 sovereign states, colonies and dependencies. Obviously so vast and detailed a field cannot be covered fully, and only with difficulty can so great a bulk of facts be verified, and with even greater difficulty be evaluated at their worth in actual accomplishment, but the volume presents a working guide, hitherto lacking, to the tremendous social bulwark thrown up in the past century to protect the development of children.

A CROSS SECTION of that bulwark, and its complexity, is shown in the announcement that the Children's Code Commission of Pennsylvania, upon starting its duty of examining the laws of Pennsylvania to suggest alterations and additions which will make childhood safer and happier, finds no less than 800 measures in force in that state which contain specific references to children, aside from 400 general and specific laws for the government of the poor districts of the state now under review by the Poor Law Commission. A new digest of these laws is to be made in the form of a handbook useful to laymen as well as to attorneys engaged in child welfare work. Since the commission is to make its proposals to the General Assembly on or before February 1, 1925, it is concentrating its study on a series of subjects determined after consultation with several hundreds of Pennsylvanians through public hearings and correspondence: procedure in adoption, state supervision of the care of dependent children, the indenture and apprenticeship laws, the operation of the juvenile court and house of detention laws, certain aspects of the illegitimacy laws and common law marriage. The proposals to be made, therefore, will probably concern some or all of these topics, which are being studied from the social and the technical legal points of view. Pennsylvania is one of twenty-seven states, besides the District of Columbia, which have established commissions to review and revise the laws affecting children, since Ohio appointed its pioneer Commission to Codify and Revise the Laws of Ohio Relative to Children in 1911.

A FAT REPORT from the Children's Bureau (Bureau Publication No. 128, Government Printing Offices, thirty cents) brings the third of the series of studies on Illegitimacy as a Child Welfare Problem. This report presents the results of cooperative research by groups in different cities who were attempting to deal with the poblem of illegitimacy and were interested in analyzing its extent and the methods of care in their communities: the Boston Conference on Illegitimacy, the Philadelphia Conference on Parenthood, the Milwaukee Conference on Illegitimacy and the New York State Charities Aid Association and its county agencies. A study by Mildred Dennett Mudgett of Minnesota's Laws for the Protection of Children Born Out of Wedlock, not made under the direction of the Federal Children's Bureau, is included.

SOME IDEA of the weight of institutional dependence in the United States may be gained by stating statistics recently made public by the Department of Commerce in terms of city populations. On January 1, 1923, inmates of the jails, hospitals and institutions for the mentally diseased, feeble-minded, epileptic, and other institutions for defectives, dependents, criminals and juvenile delinquents, numbered 893,679, or about the combined populations of Boston and Springfield, Mass. The mentally defective and diseased alone showed an institutional group greater than the population of Kansas City, Mo. Nearly as many people were ill in hospitals as live in the city of Minneapolis, Minn. The reported total number of children in institutions equalled the population of Trenton, N. J; the population in penal institutions, that of Reading, Pa; the population of the homes for adults, that of St. Joseph, Mo; the juvenile delinquents, that of Clarksburg, West Va. During 1922 the hospitals of the country treated nearly 5,000,000 patients in a total of more than 81,000,000 days of treatment, and the dispensaries recorded a total of 21,621,761 visits.

A SIGNIFICANT term-play arrangement for the help of the handicapped in Detroit has come about through the gift of $100,000 by Senator James Couzens to the Detroit Community Trust to establish a loan fund for their benefit. The money will be used primarily to aid handicapped ex-service men in Wayne County to get a start in business, but may be diverted to civilian applicants after the needs of veterans are met. Applications will be considered by an investigating committee made up of representatives of all the local agencies concerned in the welfare of the handicapped, including the Red Cross, the League for the Handicapped, the State Rehabilitation Committee, the City Department of Public Welfare and other groups. Appropriations will be made by the community trust committee. Since neither the federal government nor the state has funds with which to set up the handicapped man or woman in business, after the training period is over, the gift rounds out the rehabilitation service.

FROM the Iowa Bulletin of State Institutions comes an interesting comparison on the institutional care of soldiers' orphans. During the three years following the Civil War eight hundred such children were admitted to the Soldiers' Orphans Home at Davenport. Three years after the world war no soldiers' orphans had even applied for admittance and up to the present time there have been only five applications.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INDUSTRY

Public or Private—or Both?

POLITICAL slogans, like tribal battle cries, when most effective in arousing the emotions are likely to be equally effective in befuddling men's minds. For they tend to involve what Alexander Black felicitously calls false alternatives. Do you prefer the city or the country? If you had to choose, would you keep music or sculpture? Fortunately fullfledged human beings want and can have both. It has always seemed to some of us that a similar fallacy lurked in the slogan "more business in government, less government in business." Business and government are not discrete and irreconcilable opposites; their functions are distinct yet complementary; the problem of statesmanship is to make them gear into and supplement one another in the service of the community. There are services to which governmental control and administration are better adapted than private enterprise, others to which individual private initiative is better adapted. The object of scientific inquiry in the field of social economy is to discover what these complementary functions are and how they can be most effectively integrated.

This type of inquiry has made great strides in the domain of health. The old open and shut dogmatism which posed such false alternatives as this—Shall all health work be left to the private practitioner and the medical guild or shall all be transferred to the state?—is yielding to the instruction of experience. We have found that with an increasingly scientific definition of functions, the public interest is best served by an interweaving of both. The same thing has been happening in education. There was a time when the advocates of a public school system were regarded as subversive of the moral and legal foundations of American life. Where the public interest demands that all members of the community shall have free and equal access to an essential service such as health or education, we have stopped boggling over metaphysical abstractions and leaped the hurdle of false alternatives by supplying a state service without first wiping the existing private service off the face of the earth. The establishment of public health and educational services has not involved the destruction of private initiative and enterprise. It has, however, involved recognition of the public interest as the primary and decisive consideration. The test of survival is not the abstract theoretical superiority of public or private service, but the result in practice of exclusive performance by one or the other, or supplemental and integrated performance by both.

The same scientific analysis, the same pragmatic tests, are gradually and fruitfully invading the domains of commerce and industry. There, too, we are discovering that the alternatives implicit in the slogan, more-business-in-government—less-government-in-business, are false and misleading. The fallacy has become clear in the field of workman's compensation. There was a time, not so long ago, when sincere men fervently believed that this intrusion of the state into the employment relationship, even when it had been thrown out of normalcy by accidental injury or death, would destroy private initiative and corrupt the state. They believed that the only safe course was to leave the industrially injured to the conscience and sense of responsibility of the individuals directly concerned, aided on occasion by ambulance-chasers, juries and courts. But practical experience has shown that compensation laws have neither destroyed private enterprise nor corrupted the state; that even where exclusive state funds have been established to the elimination of private accident insurance companies, the functions of the state and business turn out to be complementary and reenforce one another.

Scientific inquiry is making this same discovery with respect to the organization and control of the labor market and the special functions of the state and private enterprise in the service of the unemployed. How definitely we are moving away from metaphysical dogmatism to reliance upon the facts of experience is refreshingly illustrated by the contrasting conclusions of two reports on employment agencies published by the Russell Sage Foundation, the first in 1909, the second just off the press.

ON October 27, 1908, in the wake of an industrial depression, Jacob H. Schiff submitted to certain of his fellow philanthropists a proposition for the establishment of an unofficial employment bureau "on a business basis" in New York City. The history of previous employment crises and the dawning realization that unemployment is a constant industrial phenomenon which industrial depressions merely exaggerate and dramatize, had lead some of us who were at that time working members of relief organizations, to believe that the occasion called for an extension and technical improvement of permanent public employment offices. But the time was not ripe for such a suggestion. It was held to be out of harmony with our American spirit of free initiative and individual responsibility. Mr. Schiff's proposal, which was adopted after an inquiry and analysis of the subject by Edward T. Devine, whose report the Russell Sage Foundation published, ran as follows:

> The proposition is to organize in the city of New York an employment bureau under a board of trustees composed of experienced men, preferentially from the mercantile and industrial classes.
>
> The bureau should be placed under a manager of great executive ability, with two or three assistants, the latter to be thoroughly conversant with the classes and their peculiarities which compose New York City's working population.
>
> The bureau is to establish an organization covering all sections of the United States, so that it shall be in immediate and constant touch with requirements for labor and employment wherever such may exist, but its benefits are to accrue primarily to the unemployed of the city of New York.
>
> The bureau is to charge a reasonable fee to the employer

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for the procuring of labor, for which the latter may reimburse himself, gradually, if this is deemed well, from the wages of the employe. It is hoped that by this the bureau will in time become self-supporting; but to assure its establishment and maintenance for a number of years, until it shall have become self-supporting, a working fund of $100,000 ought to be assured at the outset.

After a month's careful study of public and private employment agencies, Mr. Devine reached the conclusion, in which he was supported by many of the country's leading social economists, that "the establishment of an employment bureau substantially on the lines indicated in Mr. Schiff's memorandum is desirable, that the need for such a bureau is very great, that it is not met by other existing agencies, and cannot be met by other plans more effectively or economically than by that proposed."

Mr. Devine had personally visited the free state employment bureaus in Boston, Columbus, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee and Minneapolis and had examined official reports concerning these and other state and municipal bureaus. "I regret to report," he wrote in answer to the question as to whether the need could be met by any other plan than that proposed by Mr. Schiff, "that they (the state bureaus) are everywhere in politics, and are too perfunctory and inefficient in their methods to become factors in bringing about any real adjustment between work and workers." For this and other reasons Mr. Devine endorsed Mr. Schiff's proposal and the unofficial bureau was established. Great hopes were entertained for the venture. Mr. Devine stressed the importance of placing it under "a manager of great executive ability," and of developing "an organization covering all sections of the United States." He foresaw that the bureau would by aggressive competition help to eliminate the evils of the ordinary commercial agencies; that it would contribute to the solution of the "overshadowing and increasingly serious problem of congestion of population in New York City"; that it would help to decasualize labor and eventually exert an important influence on the critical period in the lives of boys and young men when they first begin work; and that "it would gradually establish standards of work which might eventually, if the establishment of a state bureau or even a national bureau is found expedient, be taken over in the management of such offices." It was conceivable, he suggested, that the tendencies of social legislation in Europe, which had lead to the rapid development of public employment bureaus there, might be reversed and "that such activities are to remain indefinitely in private hands."

THE Russell Sage Foundation published Mr. Devine's report fifteen years ago. Almost sixteen years to a day after the date of Mr. Schiff's memorandum, the same foundation announces that it is submitting to President Coolidge and to the governors of the states a recommendation, based on a study not of one month but of five years, for "the establishment of a free nationwide public employment service, to be maintained by the states in cooperation with the federal and local governments, for the benefit of men, women and juniors in all walks of life." The unofficial bureau established by Mr. Schiff and his fellow philanthropists has faded into obscurity. It is not mentioned in the six hundred pages of the present report, which in characterizing "philanthropic bureaus" says that "in a general way they were (found to be) active chiefly during periods of depression and of unemployment, and did very little during times of labor shortage." In contrast with Mr. Devine's carefully considered conclusion of fifteen years ago that an unofficial system of employment bureaus could meet the need more effectively and economically than any other, the present report finds that all the non-public agencies taken together fall short and that the case for a federal-state-local public service is overwhelming. Says the 1924 report:

It became increasingly evident as our investigations proceeded, that if we are to have a system of employment bureaus which will help the employer find the best workers for his kind of enterprise, the worker the job he can do best, and thus increase our national industrial efficiency by reducing the waste due to lack of information on openings and workers, whole or on a nation-wide basis. . . . The only substantial hope private, fee-charging, philanthropic, trade union, or employers', was found to hold any promise of handling the problem as a whole or on a nation-wide basis. . . The only substantial hope of a system which can meet these needs adequately seems to lie in the public bureaus working together through a certain amount of national coordinating machinery.

This conclusion rests upon the most thorough search of the record of experience that has so far been made. The evidence makes it clear that the development of this public service does not involve the false alternative between *all* public and *all* private enterprise; that this is a case in which the full development of a public service will supplement and reenforce private initiative and the sense of individual responsibility.

Business and government are not discrete opposites: they are complementary and mutually indispensable.

Having arrived at this conclusion, Shelby M. Harrison and his fellow investigators devote the greater part of their volume to the analysis of the experience of employment agencies, and of public bureaus especially, with a view to making available to the men and women in the public service the best results of experimentation by our municipalities, states and the federal departments, by Canada and Great Britain. The chapters devoted to the exposition of the most effective methods for the conduct of public employment agencies throw so much light on the progress of scientific technique in a major field of social service that they will be the subject of a separate review in the December number of the Midmonthly. R. W. B.

As in the case of the organization and control of the labor market and of facilities for universal education so also in the case of housing, modern communities are breaking away from the false alternative of all private vs. all public enterprise. Experience is teaching them that with respect to this universally necessary service also we need to find a way of bringing all the organized resources of the community—organized business, organized labor, organized government—to bear upon the problem of its adequate provision. It is interesting to discover that the policy adopted by the British Labor Government in the development of a national housing program is in principle virtually identical with the policy advocated by the Russell Sage Foundation in relation to its proposed development of a federal-state-local system of employment offices.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Joint Effort for British Housing

ONE of the gravest problems which faces post-war Britain is that of the housing of the people. It is, however, no new problem, but it was intensified by the cessation of house building during the war and insufficient building since the war. During the time when the British Government was planning for post-war reconstruction, housing occupied a prominent place in the general program. There was a rapidly growing public opinion in favor of a comprehensive and large scale policy—an opinion which has continued to become deeper as the effects of the housing shortage became more and more obvious.

Consequently, Dr. Addison, then Minister of Health, made an attempt immediately after the war to produce houses on a scale commensurate with need. This scheme added about 200,000 houses to our existing supply; but they were produced at a substantial cost which has left a burden on the national exchequer of nearly £8,000,000 a year for about sixty years. Owing to rapidly rising prices the government cut down the scheme and Sir Alfred Mond, who succeeded Dr. Addison as Minister of Health, curtailed the building program. Then came the housing proposals of the late Conservative Government, introduced by Neville Chamberlain last year. The Addison houses had been heavily subsidized. The underlying object of the Chamberlain scheme was the reestablishment of private enterprise, but a public subsidy had also to be provided. This took the form of a payment of £6 a year for twenty years (or a capitalized sum of about £75) for each house not exceeding 950 superficial feet in size built under the scheme. The Chamberlain Act came into practice on July 31, 1923. On September 1, 1924, the position was as follows:

Houses under construction	50,524
Houses completed	26,347

In addition, of course, houses were built which did not rank for subsidy. But the output is below the national requirements.

The Labor Government on assuming office turned its attention without delay to the housing situation. It did not regard the Chamberlain scheme as adequate to the national needs. No steps had been taken to augment the supply of labor, and though a committee had been set up to watch the course of prices of building materials, nothing had been done to prevent the inflation of prices. Both these key questions remained untouched. Moreover, practically the whole of the houses built by private enterprise under the scheme, amounting on September 1 to 16,342, or two-thirds the total number of subsidized houses erected, were built for sale, and though they were in a sense assisting in reducing the housing shortage, they were not providing houses for the mass of people unable to buy a house in which to live.

First: Getting Together

It was clear to the Labor Government from the outset that nothing short of a great cooperative effort on the part of the state, the local authorities and the building industry would be sufficient to cope with the problem. Our first step, therefore, was to call together representatives of the building employers and of the building labor unions. Their assistance was sought and given. The employers and workers set up a joint committee to work out their proposals. We next met the manufacturers and merchants of building materials—bricks, cement, timber, light castings and what not—who also formed a committee to formulate their views and suggestions. The representatives of local authorities were then called into consultation as the bodies responsible in each area for housing. The result of these prolonged and at times difficult negotiations was the present scheme.

A Long-Term Program with Limitations

The first need was found to be a long-term program. This was necessary in order to provide the large number of houses required; but it was also necessary in order to obtain an augmentation of the supply of labor and an adequate supply of materials at reasonable prices. The number of operatives in the building trades in Britain has shrunk alarmingly in recent years, whilst the demand for houses has increased. But the workers in the key trades which have latterly been the "bottle neck" of the situation could hardly be expected to relish a large influx of new labor into their crafts if in a year or two the national housing scheme was to come to an end. As regards materials, it was obvious that capital would not be forthcoming for the development, for example, of brickfields unless there was a reasonable probability of a steady demand over a term of years. It was, therefore, decided to put forward a fifteen years' program in order that the industries concerned should be able, with some degree of confidence, to cooperate in the great national task of housing the people. During this period, it is proposed to build 2,500,000 houses.

But it was not to be expected that Parliament would consent—nor did the government think it desirable—to promote a fifteen years' scheme without any conditions. Suppose, it was argued, that the new plan did not produce the houses, was the government to be irrevocably committed to it for the full term of years and debarred from proceeding on other lines? Suppose, again, that the national need for houses was exploited by some interest concerned in the provision of materials or the building of houses, and prices rose unwarrantably, was the government to be compelled to continue the scheme for the full term? Further, were the financial arrangements under the scheme to hold through the whole period notwithstanding, for example, a reduction in costs?

It was quite clear that the government could only adopt supply of houses would be forthcoming at reasonable prices, and if the financial undertakings of the state were periodically revised as circumstances required. The scheme was therefore framed so as to meet these points. It is laid down in the new Housing Act that if in 1927 or any third succeeding year, a sufficient quota of houses is not being produced, whether through the shortage of labor or of materials at reasonable prices, or of capital at reasonable rates of interest, or of unreasonably high prices of houses or for any other reason, the government may terminate its liability to subsidize the erection of working class houses. Further, it is provided that the subsidies payable in respect of houses built under the act shall be open to revision every two years.

The subsidies to which I have referred are the state grants in aid of housing, and under the new scheme have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

been increased. The Chamberlain subsidy of £6 per year per house for twenty years (which in fact was almost invariably commuted and paid as a lump sum) certainly induced a large number of local authorities to frame housing schemes, but in Scotland and in the rural areas this subsidy was insufficient to induce local authorities to build. Moreover, with existing building costs, the rents of Chamberlain houses were bound to be high. The Labor Government, therefore, agreed to a substantial increase in the subsidy, on condition that the houses were let (though the new act provides for sale to the occupier if the Ministry of Health approves) at reasonable rents. The subsidy agreed upon was one of £9 per year per house for forty years. In the case of houses built in agricultural parishes, the subsidy is to be £12.10.0 per house for a similar term of years. As regards the rents to be charged, the intention is to provide the worker with a better type of house at the rent he now pays for an inferior house, that is to say, the desire of the government is to give him a better article for the same money.

K ee ping Costs Down

The Labor Government's scheme has been devised with a view to keeping down costs. The long term program, the biennial revision of the state's contribution, the power to end the scheme if houses are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers at reasonable prices, the fact that increased costs will be borne by the householder in increased rents, the arrangement whereby local authorities benefit if costs are reduced, all operate to interest the building industry itself, the local authorities and the public in securing houses at reasonable prices. The government, however, has gone further than this, and proposes before the end of the year should it continue in office to pass into law its building materials (charges and supply) bill which invests the government with wide powers This measure enables it to investigate the prices of materials or articles used in house building and if need be to regulate prices and conditions of supply. It empowers the government to examine books and documents and to requisition stocks and out-put and carry on business where supplies are being unreasonably withheld.

The housing bill became law early in August. Its success will depend upon the supplies of labor and materials and the cost of building. The building industry has agreed to the augmentation of labor, and the union leaders are wholeheartedly desirous of assisting the Labor Government in this direction as far as lies in their power. Adequate supplies of material will, it is thought, be forthcoming as the scheme develops, and it is hoped that the common interest of all concerned will, with the drastic bill proposed to the House of Commons, prevent the scandal of profiteering. What the government has done in its housing policy is to adopt a large program of building working-class houses, and to ally the state, the local authorities and the building industry in the task of carrying out the program.

ARTHUR GREENWOOD, M. P.

Since Mr. Greenwood wrote this paper the Labor Government, of which he was a member, has been retired by the British election. The future of the specific program here outlined is therefore in doubt: its principles, however, remain valid.

Will Canada Find a Way?

The situation in the Canadian postal service is of moment to all democratic peoples. We demand high standards of our public servants. We judge their performance by the canons of patriotism. But we frequently show a disposition to forget that they and their families cannot live on the spirit of loyalty alone. Postal servants in the United States as in Canada are notoriously underpaid. We deny them the right to strike, which is the recognized right of all workers in private employment. But we do not adequately compensate them for this denial by providing adequate means of representation that they may voice their needs when the conditions of their employment are established. The result is often a breakdown of morale and a sense of injustice such as that which found vent in the Canadian postal strike. What steps the Canadian Government may take toward a solution of this fundamental problem of democratic administration will, as Miss Van Kleeck observes, be watched with keen interest by students of government in the United States.

THE strike of postal employes in Toronto which was in progress while the National Conference of Social Work was in session last June was a subject of keen interest to many social workers from the United States (See The Survey, July 15, 1924, p. 447). We, too, have a post office. Shortly before the conference the President of the United States had vetoed a bill increasing the minimum wage in post offices in response to the post office clerks' contention that the present minimum of $1,400 was less than the cost of living in the United States. In Canada since the war, at meetings of the Trades and Labor Congress, and at Ottawa, the same petition for a living wage has been repeatedly urged upon the government by the postal employes. Our two countries have a like problem to solve as to how to determine a fair wage in government service. For our own enlightenment we are eager to know how Canada will deal with it. The fact, at present, is that the settlement which was forecast when the men, and women, marched back to work on that Sunday afternoon in June, has not yet been consummated. But recent action by the Postmaster General in appointing a committee which gives representation to the men in the post offices may lead to an important experiment in giving a voice to employes of the government in matters affecting them.

The immediate cause of the strike was a decrease in wages in a new schedule of rates issued by the Civil Service Commission of Canada. The bonus which had been added to meet the extra high cost of living caused by the war was removed and the new schedule gave the majority of the postal employes an actual decrease instead of the increase which they had been trying for several years to secure. The new schedule established a minimum rate of only $85 a month for postal helpers. Whether a strike was the only means, or the best way, to secure a revision of this schedule is a matter of opinion. Opinion in Canada differs on that point even among trade union members, who sympathize with the men's cause. It is sufficient for us to know, however, that the postal employes decided that no other method of gaining relief for too low wages was open to them except to strike, and they so voted, setting June 18 at 5 P. M. as the date.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

That afternoon the Acting Postmaster General addressed a letter to the secretary of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes. This letter stated that those employes whose new rates, minus the bonus, represented decreases in their past earnings would continue to receive the bonus until such time as the Civil Service Commission should submit its schedule of salaries for the entire Civil Service. Then the case of the postal employes would be considered by the government, and opportunity would be given to employes of all departments to present their views to a sub-committee of the government and to discuss fully all matters in dispute. This offer had the effect of preventing a strike except in Toronto, Montreal, Windsor and Moncton (New Brunswick).

On Sunday afternoon, June 29, ten days later, several of us went to the Labor Temple in Toronto where the strikers were assembled. News had come that an agreement had been reached. The crowd was tense, but quiet. The occasion might have been a Scotch prayer meeting. "Jerusalem" was sung in a hearty chorus of several hundred men's voices. Wives and little children were there. The crowd was serious, awaiting decisions of grave import for them and their families. Finally came the "Doxology" and "God Save the King" and the march back to the post office, and the strike was over.

This decision was reached after the careful thought which one would expect from the cautious Scotchman and the deliberate British workman. The discussion lasted two hours. Officers of the unions involved reported a conference with the Minister of Labor of the Dominion and the postmaster of Toronto held that afternoon. "We are *all* to be taken back." That was the first point, and it was a tremendous relief to the men, many of whom had grown old in the service. For young and old the prospect of work elsewhere was slender. The ten days of the strike had been a time of tense anxiety. The night before, an offer had come from the Acting Postmaster General to take back only a limited number. The officers of the union urged that they, themselves, be left out for the sake of a settlement for the others. The men had shouted "all or none." It afterwards developed that all that Saturday evening, until after midnight, despite a preaching engagement the following morning some distance from Toronto, a vicar of the Anglican Church, the Reverend W. J. Spence, had been working for a just settlement, conferring with the Minister of Labor and the postmaster of Toronto and it was due primarily to his efforts, that the terms offered on Saturday night were modified. Now they were all to be taken back.

"But on what conditions?" asked several voices from the crowd. "We go back and sign the register as postal helpers at $85 a month," explained the leaders. "That puts us in a position where the government can deal with us. It cannot deal with us while we are on strike. As soon as we sign, we are employes once more. We are to be restored at once to our old positions. The reduction in salary will not go into effect. The Civil Service Commission will complete a final salary revision in about two months' time. We have the Minister of Labor's pledge that the Government will treat us fairly."

"Have you anything in writing?" asked a man in the crowd. "No, but on this platform is a gentleman, Dr. Cascaden (a citizen of Toronto, and a member of the Liberal Party) who was present at the conference this morning, and he will confirm it." Later Dr. Cascaden spoke, congratulating the men on the settlement. He did not contradict, or qualify any of the statements which the men had accepted as the terms of settlement. The newspapers all agreed the next morning on this general understanding which had led the men to return to work.

Two days later the papers reported that the Minister of Labor, questioned in Parliament, had declared that never had he known the press to publish such misrepresentations as had appeared in the Toronto papers. Only one assurance had been given, he said, and that was that all employes would be taken back. This was followed by a letter from the postmaster in Toronto, published in the newspapers on July 1, stating "the actual facts." The men had signed attendance books under the heading "I agree to resume duty unconditionally as a postal helper on the Toronto post office staff."

Shortly afterward an official circular was issued giving "the conditions of reinstatement for striking employes." After stating the conditions for those who had returned to work before the strike was over, the notice declared that permanent employes who had returned to work on June 29 would "be continued on the staff at the minimum salary of a postal helper until September 1." Moreover, they were to be on probation for those two months. Those who rendered satisfactory service would be reinstated on September 1, "at the salary and bonus they would have received had they not gone out on strike."

Thus the men found themselves penalized for striking. Regardless of length of service or former rank, they were all postal helpers, even including supervisory officials, and they were all paid $85 a month. Meanwhile in those post offices of the Dominion where no strike had occurred, the salaries were in accordance with the offer made on June 18 by the Acting Postmaster General in his letter to the Federation of Postal Employes. That is, no employe was to have his pay reduced. Those whose rates had been decreased by the schedule announced by the Civil Service Commission would continue to receive their bonuses until a final settlement could be reached for the entire Civil Service. An Order in Council, dated June 27, gave full effect to this concession. But it was not applied to the returned strikers.

What this penalty in the form of reduced pay for two months has meant to the postal employes was described by one of them in a hearing before the Postmaster General in Ottawa in September. "For the first time after nearly twelve years in the service," he said,

> I have a threatening letter from my landlord, stating I would be on the street if I did not meet my rent, two months, of July and August. I have a wife and six children. I pay $40 rent. In the winter time it costs me $32 a month for fuel, and I find it very hard. And there are hundreds in the office the same way as myself. I have not been in a position, since being a Civil Service employe, of being able to get enough to bring up my family respectably and buy a home and put anything by. I have had to go by for the first time with my rent. I am only one example, as representing men that can let you know the position I am in. There are many hundreds in the Toronto post office that are practically worse off than I am; because I suppose if I am put out on the street I could get another house, but these men losing their homes, they don't know but what they are going to lose everything. . . . I am $80 behind in my two months; and I may say now, in these next months I have to get coal, and I have no money to get it with,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

because when I am back to the old salary it will take me a couple of months to pay my back rent that I am behind with—two months.

But this loss of earnings was not the only penalty paid by the strikers. All part-time men, most of whom were veterans of the war and many of them crippled, were dismissed. They numbered about forty in Toronto alone. They had all been in line for full time jobs. At first, also, it was stated that supervisory officials were to be dropped back one step in the line of promotion even after reinstatement on September 1, but this penalty has been lifted by the Postmaster General. Finally, in accordance with the conditions that the two months were probationary, a number of men, including both strikers and strike-breakers, were dismissed as unsatisfactory.

The Minister of Labor, James Murdoch, has seemed quite unable to understand the workers' point of view, or to hold their confidence. At the time of the strike he had declared that the men could "stay out till hell freezes over." When the settlement of that Sunday afternoon was made he had told the union officers that the Government would do "the square thing." Then followed his statement in the House of Commons that the agreement had been misinterpreted and that the only promise made by the Government was to take all the men back. To the men, so severe a penalty for two months has not seemed "the square thing."

Meanwhile, the Postmaster General, the Honorable Charles Murphy, who had been ill and away from his office before and during the strike, returned to Ottawa, and on September 11 the men had a conference with him. They asked that the offer of June 18, confirmed by the Order in Council of June 27, be applied to all the reinstated strikers and that the cases of dismissed employes be reviewed. They suggested as a means to this end that a committee be appointed, composed of the Deputy Postmaster General, a representative of the Civil Service, and a representative of the postal employes.

In his reply the Postmaster General discussed many phases of the strike. He did not find it possible to make good the loss in pay through reduced wages in July and August, but he did accept the suggestion regarding a committee. His statement regarding it follows:

> In my judgment the work of such a board or committee as Mr. Jackson [President of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes] mentioned would be for the purpose of hearing the men who desire to be heard, of expressing their opinion to the department as to the merits of each particular case submitted to them, and of making such suggestions from their point of view as would help to establish a permanent basis of cooperation between the Post Office Department and the members of the postal service, to the end that a spirit of loyalty would prevail throughout the service, and that the needs of the public would at all times be fully met. To make such suggestions with the greater certainty, it may be that the board or committee suggested by Mr. Jackson would be obliged to conduct a more extended inquiry than one limited merely to the release of the men from the postal service, and if the Deputy Postmaster General, as chairman of the committee, considered that, in the public interest, and for the improvement of the postal service, it would be advisable to enlarge the scope of their inquiry, I would not object to their doing so.

It seems quite possible that the work of this committee, if satisfactory, may be a small, but significant, beginning of an organized means of giving a voice to government employes in the conduct of the public business.

For us in the United States, the significant point is not in the details of the past, human and important as they are, but in what action Canada will take on two issues which are vital, also, in our own government service. First, can the Government afford to pay less than a living wage to its own employes? Second, granted that a way must be found to prevent strikes in employment for the Government, what machinery can be devised to give adequate representation to governmental employes in decisions affecting them?

The Canadian Government has a remarkable record in the use of conciliation in settling disputes. Whatever may be the weak points in the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act in its possible application in the United States, it is certainly true that in Canada it has been a fruitful experiment in settling disputes in public utilities. It has established an important principle, and practice, in providing that before a strike representatives of both sides shall serve together on a board, and that they shall seek and make public a basis for agreement after investigation of the facts by an impartial agent of the government.

This is not the only evidence of the effort of the Canadian Government to find a better way than strikes to settle industrial disputes. On Vancouver Island, a special cost of living commission considers the wage scale of the coal miners every three months in its relation to the cost of living. The commission is composed of a representative of the Department of Labor as chairman, and two others, representing the coal companies and the miners. To meet a special need on the railroads, a railway board of adjustment, representing both sides, has handled grievances since 1918. Royal commissions, composed of employers and employes, have frequently been appointed to meet special problems of industrial relations.

The present Liberal Government of Canada, particularly its Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, is responsible for having put into operation, several years ago, the principle of joint representation and investigation in industrial disputes. The application of this principle to the Civil Service would be an experiment which we in the United States would watch with interest.

MARY VAN KLEECK

OWING to the rising status and increasing public influence of the organized wage-workers, labor law and its administration is rapidly becoming a matter of direct concern to the layman and especially to the social service professions. Unfortunately the literature on the subject is either so general or so highly technical that it baffles the understanding of the most eager lay mind. Aware of the embarrassment to which laymen are subject and recognizing the importance to the development of international understanding of a simple exposition and comparison of the judicial systems of civilized nations as they relate to labor law, the International Labor Office is running a series of simple and authoritative articles on the subject. The first of these devoted to the Interpretation and Administration of Labor Laws in England appeared in the International Labor Review for August. The English edition of the Review, which is of exceptional value to all who are interested in the social progress of labor, is published for the International Labor Office by George Allen and Unwin at Ruskin House, 40 Museum Street, London.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATION

Should Public Schools Welcome Experiments?

THE Teachers Union of New York, in May of the present year, submitted to the Board of Education a comprehensive plan for the establishment of an experimental school within the public school system of the city. This plan, embodying the purposes and principles of the most progressive modern schools, was intended to make a contribution to the cause of elementary education.

The Union's plan was referred to the Board of Superintendents. The superintendents examined the plan, and after thirty days, or on June 20, 1924, made a report to the Board of Education. This report was unfavorable. The formal resolution of the Board of Superintendents is as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Superintendents reports to the Board of Education that the experimental school as planned by the Teachers Union cannot be established by the Board of Education, as the organization would be contrary to law.

The "illegal" parts of the Union's plan are contained in the following proposals.

In order to provide for the judicious selection of a director of the school, and as a means to commanding from time to time the collective assistance of persons who are experts in the field of experimental education, it is proposed to establish an advisory board of five persons, four of whom shall be from outside the public school system and one of whom shall be a member of the Board of Examiners. The Advisory Board should be ready at all times to advise with the director of the school.

The four members of the Advisory Board who have no regular position in the public school system should be elected by the Board of Superintendents and the Board of Education from a list of qualified experts submitted by existing private experimental schools in the city of New York.

It is proposed that the director of the school be nominated by the Board of Superintendents on the advice of the Advisory Board. A license should be granted by the Board of Examiners to the director. The selection of the director should be approved by the Board of Education.

It is recommended that the policy of the school be determined by the director and the staff of the school with the Advisory Board cooperating in an advisory capacity.

It is recommended that the school be independent of supervision by a principal or by a district superintendent or other superintendent as such, and that a Board of Visitors made up of representatives of the public school system competent to judge the work of an experimental school be appointed to report on the work of the school as observed by it.

The Board of Superintendents offered no evidence of interest in the purely educational features of the plan. It was to that part that the Union's committee gave the fullest consideration, confident that when new ideas carry conviction any existing technical obstacles can be removed. The union may be pardoned for being surprised that the school authorities of the city of New York should not be willing to acknowledge at least as much interest as has been shown by the London Times. In its educational supplement the Times said about the plan: "The scheme is a well-thought-out and apparently well-supported effort for bringing eventually the advantages of good private schools within the reach of children destined to receive a free compulsory education." How to do what the London Times suggests is, of course, the big problem. Until we can find a way to do this the comparatively small and isolated experimental schools that are hoping that their successes will be lessons for the larger schools will have to wait for the general application of their own findings.

No matter how many private creative activity schools are established the social obligation of public school systems to adopt the new type of work will not be met until those most interested are willing to aid in the removal of serious obstacles. Here are at least four factors to be studied and dealt with.

1. The great cost of public experimental schools with small classes.
2. The scarcity of teachers intelligent enough to carry on work in the new type of school.
3. The static attitude of the supervising staff and its probable unwillingness to risk official elimination by taking up with a new educational program.
4. The probable organic connection between the creative activity movement in education and the evolution of a new social order.

These factors must be examined in some detail.

To compare the cost of educating the children under the present system and under the new or proposed system is to meet the issue only in part. The city of New York at present spends $100,000,000 a year in the maintenance of the schools, and for the past seven years an average of about $25,000,000 more for new buildings. Even so, with 125 millions spent each year the job of educating the children is miserably done.

The Union argues that the money we spend on education now is largely wasted. Suppose that under the new program we should spend twice or even three times that amount.

We should at any rate be doing constructive work, successfully training the children, for which result there could be no cash equivalent. But we should also have saved the tremendous waste incident to repressed humanity, to the undeveloped capacities of the young, and the misdirected life possibilities of those who constitute our prison population as well as of others who though not in prison are nevertheless drags on civilization because they produce nothing.

The factor of the scarcity of teachers intelligent enough to carry on the creative activity schools can be dealt with only by a thorough reorganization of the system of training teachers, coupled with the creation of a new social and intellectual environment for teachers as members of a profession. The training of teachers must be made more scientific and interesting. The course of study in the training schools must be made more illuminating and appealing in relation to the phenomena of organized society. But more than all else the obvious autocracy and the trivialities and futilities of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

present day educational administration must be destroyed in order that an intellectual class of citizens may be drawn into the field of education. As incidental conditions for bringing about this end, there must eventually come about revisions in the social and economic attitudes toward teachers as workers. There must be freedom from worry to teachers having dependents; and there must be elimination of official and economic exactions against women teachers for whom in other spheres of life there would be opportunities to have dependents of their own.

The third factor—the static attitude of educational officials to a new educational program—constitutes a problem to be solved when the pressure for a new educational order becomes stronger than the old guard can stand, or when the organization for the new social order becomes strong enough to obtain what it wants.

It is an interesting fact that the further we go in following out the possibilities of the creative activity movement the clearer it appears that the movement itself is part of the larger movement toward a new social order. We do not approach this idea through the medium of seeking a new social order directly, but rather through following the operation of social evolution. In other words, we are actually in the social revolution when we are promoting the creative activity movement in education. But we are avoiding the destructive or violent revolution which might come if we had no better way of making what seem to be inevitable adjustments.

IT will be worth our while to consider briefly the particular features of the Union's plan which appear to indicate or imply that we are thinking in educational enterprises of a new social order. A paragraph in the foreword of our plan reads as follows:

> In order that the public schools may keep in touch with the social and intellectual progress of the world, there must be frequent examination of the institution of public education, its ideals, its machinery and its effectiveness.

Other significant paragraphs are to be found in the introduction to the plan:

> We are coming to understand, also, that under the flexible organization characteristic of experimental schools children may realize a maximum of freedom. In an environment of freedom in these schools there are surprising disclosures of inherent capacities in children which point the way to greater productiveness in education generally.
>
> The teacher in these new experimental schools is an essential factor in the environment, not so much for the purpose of training or directing the development of the child as for the purpose of providing favorable conditions for a development largely initiated by the child himself. In the presence of a teacher in such a setting, and in the presence of fellow pupils each of whom is free to grow individually, the child learns the conditions of social freedom also.

In the body of the plan:

> It is believed, further, that the school should provide an environment that will liberate and organize the pupils' capacities through giving to them opportunities for self-initiated, self-directed, whole-hearted purposeful activities, activities that will have as their chief characteristics the reconstructon or the creative control of environment for ever richer living.
>
> Each moment of such living will be the surest guarantee that these habits and attitudes which are demanded for creatively reconstructing the environment for ever-widening experiencing and growing will be established.

These quoted expressions occur in the plan as developments of thought not for a new social order, but as normal incidents in the task of a creative activity type of school. The committee realized what had happened in its deliberations and in the written result, and decided that the thing to do was to acknowledge frankly the social implications of our work.

While the four factors that have been enumerated are being dealt with, the persons and organizations that act as the self-appointed agencies of transition to the proposed new type of school within the public school system must take up two other tasks. The teachers now in the service deserve to be informed of the nature and the purpose of the creative activity schools. And the public needs to know. It is the purpose of the Teachers Union to carry on a campaign of education with these two objects in view.

The institutional position of the teachers is not like that of the higher officers in the supervising staff. Teachers have nothing to lose by a complete overturning of the routine of public school procedure. They have nothing to lose from a complete change of attitudes within the schools, between the teachers and their "superior officers," and between the children and the teachers. On the contrary, they have a world to gain!

Among the most depressing of existing conditions are those ugly and inhuman attitudes which are quite generally present in public schools, and never present in the creative activity schools. Perhaps it is not an exaggerated statement to say that children never *hate* so generally and so deeply as in public schools. And perhaps principals and teachers are never so overbearing, so catty, so boorish or so insolent toward one another and toward children, as when they are in public schools. We have become so inured to unhealthful conditions of this kind that we fail to see their connection with the policy of compulsion pursued in public schools, and with the daily pursuit of unattractive tasks which we know will not yield satisfactory results.

And then the crowds of children, mass against mass, as they enter the school and pass swiftly through the grades in lock-step fashion, making room for others similarly massed and lock-stepped. All of these masses as they come and go receive their bits of information in wasteful and uninspiring recitations.

To crown all, to turn angels into embittered and self-depreciating sycophants—come the members of the supervising staff to supervise by picking out petty faults, and to humiliate by rating teachers as farmers rate apples, grades A and B and C. Certainly, the teachers have nothing to lose if the creative activity type of school takes the place of the old.

The public, especially that part of it known as parents, also has much to gain and nothing to lose by a reconstruction of the school purpose, content and procedure. When to intelligent parents there comes full knowledge and understanding of all that actually happens to their children in school, there may well be a social disturbance approaching a revolution.

The crowding, the bad ventilation, the chill basement yards, the mass "education," the sharp, severe discipline, the compulsion to do tasks that are hardly worth doing, all carry their ill effects on the bodies and in the attitudes of the children. But the most serious of all injuries are done to the minds of these little ones whom we send to school to be prepared for citizenship, or what not. We cannot see the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

warped, stunted or narrow minds which the schools produce. But they show later. Neither do we realize until we begin to understand what is being done in the creative schools, that the greatest crime we are committing against the children in the public schools is to make it impossible for inherent capacities to be developed. It is as if we bound their heads in locked cases of steel, or imprisoned their bodies in dungeons.

As soon as organized teachers fully understand this situation they will accept the responsibility for bringing about a thorough-going change in public education, setting up conditions approaching those of the best experimental, or creative activity schools.

HENRY R. LINVILLE

Who Is Fit to Teach?

What should a public school teacher refrain from discussing? Cynical radicals who have devoured Marx, chorus the refrain: "Talk of capital and labor and lose your job." But there is a wide range of topics which by no stretch of the imagination can be described as "class issues," yet the teacher must ignore them.

IN examining a host of modern textbooks upon educational values and aims, one is struck by the absence of vitality, by the over indulgence in generalities, and the utter avoidance of concrete teaching problems. The authors assume a public school situation that does not exist. "Training for citizenship" is the cry of the hour. But how to train successfully for citizenship while studiously neglecting the discussion of every topic which bears an aspect of reality is beyond the consideration of our modern "educators."

As I review my six years of teaching, I am struck by the number of taboos that I have encountered. While teaching physiology and hygiene, I endeavored to secure a lecture by a chiropractor. After having arranged for the address, I was forced to cancel the engagement. Chiropractors were not in good standing, my principal declared. I was known to be avowedly antagonistic to the profession of chiropractics, but I believed it fair to secure for the students a speaker who would offset my obviously biased instruction.

When the Klan became a live issue I wanted to restrain my students from succumbing to the poison of prejudice against Catholics, Jews, Negroes and the foreign-born. I felt that a teacher's duty was to prevent hatred being instilled in wholesale quantities without a voice being raised in protest. Nor could I succumb to the "blow-over" theory, the smug assumption that Klan-aroused passions would die. As I read history, Klans died, but passions remained to emerge later. Was it the duty of a teacher to remain neutral on the Klan issue?

A vicious slur upon the Negro race caused me to digress for a half hour on the need of understanding the black man. I was reported by a young lady of Southern birth and was urged by my superior to avoid "positive assertions." Is a teacher justified in forsaking a lesson in Spanish to plead a square deal for the Negro?

A popular faith-healer made my city a prolonged visit and performed the usual "cures." I spent a week endeavoring to teach the scientific foundation of alleged faith cures, discoursing in simple language upon the nature of hysteria, repressions and nervous disorders in general. I was charged with godlessness. Did I exceed the prerogatives of a teacher?

A local charity drive was on and I deplored the exerting of pressure in nearby industries. I had asserted that true charity did not include compulsion. My declaration was carried to the superintendent of schools by unknown individuals, who accused me of extreme radicalism.

As a private citizen I investigated various anti-Catholic

More Thoughts on Education

The street car conductor was very polite. He did his best to help the lady passenger find her happiness. But she failed to tell him where she was going to get off; hence, he carried her past her street. Being generous, she "gave him a piece of her mind." He was polite. But after she was well off the car and well out of hearing, he turned to the car and said, "Well, anyhow, they can't hang a man for thinking." It seems likely that that's all that saves the situation, at times. Because, writers on education keep right on "thinking." For example:

AS a part of the undeveloped era of scientific management we have the modern secondary schools the "best" of which are equipped to turn out young men and women trained to take their place in industry. These young men and women are trained, but only half-trained: they are units in the industrial machine, partly prepared not only to take their place in the industrial machine, but to compete with other half-trained units.

This use of our secondary and elementary schools is an unpardonable crime against adolescence. Turning institutions for making citizens and training character into vestibule schools for industry is a perversion of the purpose of education. The adolescent years are the formative years of a person's life, and they should rightly be devoted to the development of social relations and responsibilities, through the unifying forces of history, literature and the sciences. Instead, the youth spends his time learning to do things with machines, typewriters and other tools. He does not know and he never will know. His but to do, while other more fortunate individuals plan for him, think for him and really live for him.—*Towne Nylander, in the American Journal of Sociology, September,* 1924.

But on the other hand:

THERE can be little doubt that the most efficient education of the young—for good or evil—is that which they find for themselves outside of school hours, whether it be in their own instinctive amusements or in organized games. It is for this reason that country life affords the best field for their early development. Direct contact with nature is more valuable at an early age than any number of school books. It cultivates the powers of observation and provides a stock of ideas and experiences that form a healthy foundation for the mind to build upon. From these experiences the mind will select those that are best adapted to its own requirements, and the function of the teacher should be to assist it in making the best possible use of them. The great drawback of our present educational system is, as everybody knows, that it tends to force too many minds into the same mould, regardless of their individual differences.—*Arthur Dendy, Biological Foundations of Society, Appleton,* 1924.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

rumors which had been spread by the Klan. A reply to a communication of mine to a United States senator was given publicity by that official. I was warned by a colleague that he had been commissioned by a Klan committee to urge that I "neither speak nor write about the order." Incidentally the veiled society secured my dismissal.

I was teaching in a small city when a prominent evangelist visited the school and delivered a tirade against evolution and teachers who believed in the "monkey theory." Not sharing the usual degree of awe for every theologian who bore the "Reverend Doctor" title, I promptly lectured my children upon the evidence of man's animal ancestry and bolstered my arguments with citations from internationally-known scientists, with drawings and charts, and with models from an embryological laboratory. My conduct led to no serious consequences, but my colleagues informed me I was treading upon dangerous ground.

In another city I listened to a modernist address a group of teachers. He ridiculed the fundamentalists in a manner that would have rivalled the pugnacious Mr. Huxley. Following his discourse I congratulated the gentleman and asked him how he would present evolution to high school children.

"Don't shake their faith," he admonished. But experience had proved to me that his assertion was meaningless or merely equivalent to positive instructions not to mention our simian heredity.

My life as a teacher has caused me to ask a question. Granting that six years have not reduced my love for the profession, that my discipline is reasonably satisfactory and that I am personally acceptable to my students, am I a proper person to guide the young?

I believe that evolution is too important to be ignored; I plead guilty to the charge of believing in equal rights for all men, regardless of creed or color; I also plead guilty to the charge of egotism in that I feel myself better educated than the blatant parson and the sermonizing Babbitt who address our assemblies. Furthermore, I refuse to forget the fact that I have studied biology, economics and sociology. Nor do I share my colleagues' views that I should avoid obvious truths because some higher power might object, and that I should console myself with the realization that 3 per cent of my students will reach the university and unlearn a fraction of the misinformation that grammar and high school instruction has implanted.

The question remains: Am I intellectually and morally fit to teach?

DAVID H. PIERCE

Has Truth Any Chance?

REGARDLESS of what it may be in theory, as a matter of actual fact, both historical and contemporary, education is a business. It is a business in exactly the same sense as are the manufacture and sale of patent medicines, steel rails and suspenders. It exists for the exclusive purpose of giving its public, its patrons, whatever its patrons want. Its connection with the discovery, arrangement and dissemination of genuine philosophical truth in any department of knowledge is merely incidental and may be absolutely disregarded, indeed *is* often disregarded, if this connection in the least jeopardizes the main consideration, which is to make a record sale of a spurious commodity, euphemistically labeled truth, but really having no deeper relation to it than that of a very misleading nomenclature.

That this is the status of education any intelligent person connected with it knows perfectly well. The patrons, of course, think otherwise—when they think at all. Now I am not in rebellion against this state of affairs. In the light of historical experience, rebellion would be futile. I am merely trying to blast a pernicious, popular illusion.

Every human activity, particularly one of such gigantic proportions as an educational system, has to be paid for. It must depend for its financial support on its usefulness, real or fancied, to the society it serves. I can see no way of avoiding this contingency. In other words, education is a commercial undertaking whose product, always called truth, though eternally altering in all its characteristics, must be sold. No appreciable element of humanity ever has bought, buys now, or ever will buy, a commodity it does not like. This is implicit in the very nature of man. It therefore makes no difference, so far as the pursuit of truth is involved, whether education is supported by gifts from generous alumni, by public fees, or by taxation. In the long run the system is responsible for the character of its product to the people who pay the bills. And the people who pay the bills don't come across with their money unless the product is what they themselves approve.

A college supported by altruistic capitalists refuses to continue the salary of a professor who retails a kind of truth over the classroom counter that is inimical to the continuance of capital in power. On the other hand, a conservative teacher would not last a week in a radical labor school. High school teachers have been disciplined for enunciating as truth ideas and facts out of harmony with the temporary policy of the state.

A liberal educational system, in the sense of a system whose major object is the discovery and dissemination of truth for its own sake, does not exist, never has existed, and, as far as I can see, probably never will. For such a system would be in defiance of special privilege, in defiance of man's inherent instinct for pleasing himself at the expense of his fellows. Sentimentalists to the contrary, humanity is not governed by reason or by any desire to be subject to reason. Humanity is ruled by its prejudices.

Education, from the beginning of time, has been a class business. Herein it's like the cloak and suit trade: one kind of material for people with money, another kind for people who wish to present an appearance of money, etc. The Athenian youth were taught what their class, the ruling class, liked to believe. Socrates got into trouble because of his method. He wanted to find truth that was not necessarily pleasing to those in authority, but truth that was true. There was no market for his product. From one point of view he was a parasite. From that point of view he was invited to quaff a seidel of hemlock.

In the middle ages education was supported by the church. The product, therefore, had to be satisfactory to the church. The protestant martyrs in the Renaissance discerned a brand of truth not pleasing to the ecclesiastical organization in control of the schools. Today teachers so naive as to speak the truth as they see it, without regard to the prejudices of those out of whose pockets the salaries of teachers come, are not burned; they are merely forced out of the business.

Still even a cursory examination of the problem of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

knowledge must convince any sane man that democracy may not be the best possible form of government in the best of all possible worlds. Philosophy offers little assurance of the existence of an absolute truth, and historically democracy has not always been in favor. But let a public school teacher suggest that the American Constitution possesses certain philosophical absurdities, and that teacher will be invited to vacate his job.

The theory of evolution is not just a fantastic freak of the scientific imagination. It contains some elements as near truth as blundering man is ever likely to win. But this particular truth is now taboo in whole sections of this country. Evolution is taboo in numerous important educational concerns for the very natural, human reason that the taxpayers in those sections don't like it.

American parents make sacrifices that their children may go to school and acquire a knowledge the parents never had an opportunity to gain. They want their children to learn the truth about everything. But when the boy comes to his orthodox mother no longer believing that Jonah was guzzled by the whale, or to his one hundred per cent American father no longer believing that foreigners are inherently evil, the parents become outraged. They set about reforming the educational system. Being the voters who control the public educational organization, they are, of course, destined to complete success. Being those who pay the fees for privately endowed education, they have success there too. They win in a walk.

The product our educational system turns out is not truth, not even truth as those in the business know it, but a sort of half truth, trimmed to suit the popular market.

State controlled education does not produce truth. Private education does not. Church education does not. A joint control might be tried, if state and privilege and church could be persuaded to pool their interests. But most of the momentum of such an arrangement would, I'm afraid, be lost in friction. If I were H. G. Wells, and endowed with the doubtful gift of prophecy, I might venture to speculate upon the great ranges of learning which, in the future years, will be discovered and welcomed by the scientists, but which will be ridiculed by the ignorant and the prejudiced and denied a place in the schools.

ARTHUR CORNING WHITE

Pioneer Youth of America

THE National Association for Child Development (see The Survey, Oct. 15, 1924, p. 93) has undertaken to organize a movement for boys and girls between the ages of nine and eighteen, to be called Pioneer Youth of America. A successful summer camp having been provided for some preliminary groups, the general plan of organization is now going forward. The program will include all sorts of physical and intellectual activities suitable to children of the various ages selected; but all militaristic and standardizing influences will be, just as far as possible, avoided. Using all the obtainable experiences of all similar groups, the desirable features of those experiences will be utilized; but expert, critical leadership is being called upon to help work out a program which will be characterized by freedom, self-expression, self-government and the self-discipline of the groups.

The program has been submitted to the critical examination of many of the great labor organizations, including the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, The Amalgamated Clothing Workers and other unions of the New York district, and the program has not only been approved by all these but they are actively supporting it with their funds and with the services of members on the organization boards and on committees. It is a notable fact, however, that the actual work of organizing the effective program has been turned over to an educational committee which is made up of men and women from the experimental schools; the most progressive departments of the universities, the teachers union and from the educational departments of the unions, themselves.

The movement is not to be confined to labor groups, however, nor to the children of working neighborhoods. The secretary, Joshua Lieberman, 70 Fifth Avenue, is arranging to organize groups wherever parents or teachers want this sort of a free influence in the lives of their children.

"ALL AMERICANS," deplays Dr. H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in an official bulletin "outlining fully the policies and program of the klan toward the public school system"—

All Americans are men and women whose days upon earth are far too short to be spent in any save the ways of amity and mutual helpfulness. The common enemies of mankind are enough to keep us all engaged. . . . Humbly, and yet confidently, because the combined experience of mankind throughout the ages confirms both its soundness and its necessity, I now make a Christian proposal for the ending of religious and all other disruptive controversies on American soil. Let us establish a court for the settlement of every case of falsehood and fallacy versus truth and rectitude. In that court let every element submit its opposition to the test and verdict of unselfish truth. It would take time to establish such a court, but once it was in operation there would be no delay nor any injustice in its judgments. A generation would be required to impanel the jury. That jury would be the electorate of the whole country, not one of whom would be permitted to serve until his or her complete competence had been attested by a training in which neither bias nor selfishness had had a part. Once the common mind of such a jury had been emancipated from every influence of prejudice and propaganda, its decisions would be divinely just. There would come out of it a new kind of jurisprudence, so generally accepted that within a few decades all our humanity might live in harmony.

THE IMPERIAL WIZARD does not tell us just how this standard "common mind" is to be secured, though he feels sure that if we had the right kind of "public school" it could easily be secured. He does not tell us whose pattern this "common mind" is to follow—though he leaves us not much doubt on that subject. He does not tell us how this "common mind" is to reach its decisions—whether by majority vote or by supreme intuition. If by the latter method, there is nothing for us to do but to wait the day of illumination. But if by the former method, it may be legitimate to point out, even at the risk of hurting the doctor's feelings, that Frederic Douglas is reported once to have said: "One man with God makes a majority." The doctrine that we can discover truth by majority vote seems a favorite Georgia "truth." Mercer University, according to the news reports, has just, by majority vote, established the "fact" that evolution will not be taught in that "institution of learning."

JOHNNY SMITH goes to a school that shall be nameless; or if you insist upon a name, its name is Legion. Recently Johnny was asked by a solicitous relative whether he was learning much at his school. "Learn anything in that school!" he replied, with fine scorn; "why, there are teachers in that school who take knowledge away from you!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SOCIAL WORK SHOPTALK

THE new girls work booklets had come, and a pleasant excitement stirred the air in the office of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies. Work ceased automatically, while Hattie Jane handed them around for inspection. Every soul in the room felt a proprietary share in her interest, including the bob-haired, pink-cheeked telephone operator who had engineered innumerable follow-up calls on those exasperating questionnaires. Gerry had typed the copy. Sandy had labored with rival printers and corrected proof. The Chief, Associate Chief and Publicity Person had constituted an informal committee of advice, encouragement and friendly criticism. As for Hattie Jane, her investigations for this study had carried her from Chicago's most colorful public dance halls to the portals of the Y. W. C. A. and her actual writing of the manuscript had covered months of careful and painstaking work. She had come among them as Harriet Jane Comstock, B. A., former Director of the Girls Protective Bureau under the Commission in Training Camp Activities, and Field Agent of the United States Social Hygiene Board. When the Committee on Girls Work of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies "determined upon this survey of the field of girls' work in Chicago as a preliminary chart by which to direct their own efforts," they were lucky enough to get Harriet Jane Comstock as their director. In the warmth of the Council office she thawed rapidly to Hattie Jane. As she stood among them with her finsihed job in her hands, it occurred to at least one person on the staff that there was nothing in the innocent aspect of this small book in its tidy brown jacket to tell the casual observer how much work and fun and friendship had gone into its making.

So thought the Publicity Person, as she rippled through her copy, and from this thought her mind skipped back to the first meeting of the Girls Work Committee she had ever attended. It had seemed to her then, as it sometimes seemed to her now, that this particular committee was divided by a cleavage older than history, deep as love and fear. Recreational and educatonal work for girls—welfare work for girls in industry—what had these in common with the work of Miss Binford and Judge Bartelme of the Protective and Preventive group? What "recreation" could one offer a young lady on parole from Geneva that would stimulate an appetite jaded by years of unlicensed excitement? The Publicity Person remembered a story told by Miss Wanamaker of the Institute for Juvenile Research. Faced with the necessity of "recreating" a delinquent girl, she had done her best to provide a night of clean and wholesome entertainment. Her guest, however deficient in conventional standards, had left nothing to be desired from the standpoint of courtesy. The party had seemed to be a great success. But a letter had subsequently come to light, written by the girl herself to the man with whom circumstances had forced her to break an engagement for that evening:

"I can't meet you at nine o'clock," it read, "because I have to go to a party with my supervisor. Gosh, ain't life hell?"

What mutual ground had the heroine of this story with a little camp fire girl dreaming over her beads, or a valiantly clean-minded girl scout—steady gaze fixed on a golden eagle?

Yet across the gulf which separated them the women of the Girls' Work Committee of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies had joined hands. For four years they had worked together in the common cause of girlhood in Chicago. They had:

1. Compiled a certified list of room registries, boarding homes and clubs for the use of girls and young women who wish to find a suitable place to live in Chicago.
2. Devised a plan to guard against duplication of membership in three of the national recreational-educational associations for girls.
3. Staged and carried through a city-wide "Girls' Week," superintending all activities outside of the schools and securing, through the publicity department of the Council of Social Agencies, *more* than sixty full columns of newspaper publicity.
4. Stimulated considerable interest on the part of the general public in the needs and possibilities of girlhood, and demonstrated many of the available ways in which these needs may be met.
5. Held conferences and inspirational meetings of workers for and with girls.
6. Brought the leaders in educational and recreational work for girls into close contact with directors of boarding homes, and, finally
7. Made and published this comprehensive study of the constructive and destructive elements influencing girl life in Chicago.

Thoughtfully, the Publicity Person turned the leaves of the little brown book. Her glance halted at Origin and Purpose of this Study, and then traveled slowly down the page:

The Recreational and Educational Group includes those agencies which provide activities for the leisure time of girls; the Protective and Preventive Group, those which deal with conditions inimical to youth and provide particular safeguards for the girl apt to be influenced by those conditions; and the Industrial Group, the business organizations which have in their employ a large number of women and girls, the object being to learn what provisions employers are making for the comfort, safety and welfare of their employes.

It is the firm conviction of the Committee that there is a close relation between these groups. The girl who comes to the attention of a protective agency does so because, during the critical years of early training, her environment failed to supply her with the things that would develop her character or shield her from the dangers which she was not physically or mentally equipped to withstand. The girl who enters industry at fourteen or later has the same desires for recreation that she had when at home or at school, and more need for the right kind of activities to relieve the strain and responsibility of the workday. . . .

At the bottom of the page she looked up and met the earnest blue gaze of Hattie Jane.

"I suppose," said the Publicity Person, 'that if the Camp Fire girls, and Girl Reserves, and Girl Scouts could catch 'em young enough—if the parks and playgrounds and settlements and churches could get hold of them early enough—all of them, I mean—we wouldn't need a Juvenile Protective Association at all—or even a Juvenile Court."

"That's the Big Idea," agreed Hattie Jane.

"Well, it's a nice little book," decided the Publicity Person, "and the idea's all right too. I hope people won't just glance at it and stick it into a dusty corner. I wish The Survey would give us a decent review of it—something better than the snippy one they wrote about our Financing of Social Agencies. I've half a mind to write one and send it in myself!"

"I dare you to!" said Hattie Jane.

HELEN CODY BAKER

BETTER TIMES, after the manner of the paramecium, has produced a new magazine. Before the fission there was a section of the parent magazine on Money Raising and Administrative Methods. The section, now swimming happily around by itself, is now named Social Welfare Administration and appears bi-monthly as an independent journal. There remains a family resemblance in the mastheads of the two papers: George J. Hecht is editor and Gertrude Springer managing editor of both.

GRACE ABBOTT, Mary Anderson, Emily Green Balch, Frederic C. Howe, Julia C. Lathrop, Owen R. Lovejoy and others of the same ilk appear on the advisory membership committee of The Penguins, a Washington club which is now in process of becoming the National Liberal Club.

MARGARET REEVES, for four years special agent in the department of child-helping of the Russell Sage Foundation, has been appointed director of the State Bureau of Child Welfare at Santa Fé, New Mexico. Miss Reeves brings to this new work a background of graduate study in the social sciences at Radcliffe College, experience in two child-helping agencies in Philadelphia, two years as director of the Bureau of Field Service, Mountain Division, American Red Cross, and her field work for the Russell Sage Foundation. This adds another state to the group which has given a woman charge of the state's welfare activities.

READERS of Mr. Kenderdine's article on The Hungry Club in the Survey Graphic for October, who want to know more about the Pittsburgh invention should write for a little booklet brought out by the club this past month. Address Charles C. Cooper, Kingsley House, Larimer Ave. and Auburn St., East Liberty Station. Its most interesting feature is the list of speakers and subjects covering a period of eleven years.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNICATIONS

Georgia and Child Labor

To the Editor: Georgia is perhaps doing more toward the adoption of the federal child labor amendment than any other state in the union. Such a campaign necessarily required a scape goat to be held up to public scorn as a horrible example of the crime which the legislation is intended to abolish Georgia promptly and patriotically offered herself on the sacrificial altar. If the amendment is finally ratified we in the Empire State will have the right to claim chief credit for the accomplishment.

While we would not for a moment attempt to dilute the ardor of those who are playing Georgia in editorial and oratory, nor do we pose as apologist for our state's misdoings, we have been asked so often to explain the inside reasons for Georgia's rejection of the amendment that we take this means of answering the curious who are interested in the causes of social phenomena.

The blame for the attitude on child labor in Georgia may be laid almost entirely at the door of the social workers, and leaders in welfare programs. For almost twenty years they have done nothing and said little about the subject. Business interests have never in any state accepted governmental regulation except as a result of organized effort of the part of humanitarian forces. Georgia is no different from other states in this respect.

Twenty years ago Hoke Smith, now the chief apologist for child labor conditions in Georgia, led the fight for the enactment of the law which is on our statute books. In spite of the fact that the legislature had rejected the proposed law by an overwhelming vote the previous year, he made child labor the chief issue in his race for governor, and the law was forthwith passed by the legislature, after his election. It was no better and no worse than most of the child labor laws current at that time. In other states constant revision and improvement has resulted in the excellent laws of many states at the present time. In Georgia we still maintain the status quo.

The enforcement of the Act was placed under the Commissioner of Commerce and Labor, a state official who has to stand popular election every two years. Without any criticism of this official, it is unreasonable to suppose that he would organize or lead in tightening the restrictions over child labor. It would have resulted unquestionably in his defeat. A candidate for a secondary office can gain little popular attention, being overshadowed by the gubernatorial and senatorial contests. Well organized minorities can easily and quietly put a troublesome individual out of the way. Child labor has never again been made an issue in a major political campaign, as Tom Watson, woman suffrage, taxation, etc. have been the tides upon which our ambitious office seekers have rolled into power.

Meantime the forces naturally expected to develop a campaign for child protection have been dormant. The national child labor committee has visited the state from time to time, but has never been able to organize a committee, and has received little encouragement. Perhaps the chief cause for this condition has been the almost complete absence of trained professional social workers up to the recent war period. Without such persons to stabilize the movement, it is only accidental when a lay leader appears with sufficient understanding and perseverance to put across a campaign against such powerful opposition as the interests opposed to child labor represent.

Two explanations seem to account for the failure of sentiment against child labor to precipitate since the war. While welfare programs had been inflated during the war, and many high class social workers were on the staffs of the agencies, those with privately financed organizations having been fighting against post war deflation, and have been unable to take on new activities. Then, too a number of the most experienced workers were commandeered to man the newly created departments in the state government. While promoting a strictly social program, they have had to ignore the child labor issue, which is under the jurisdiction of another state department. It is neither safe nor sane for a newly created state department to jeopardize its existence by antagonizing an old established political organization.

Much has been accomplished toward interesting lay leadership in the study and solution of state problems during the past five years. In fact all available material seems to have been monopolized by the new programs begun during and since the war, and when the national child labor committee has sought to interest leaders, their time has already been overtaxed.

So Georgia is just twenty years behind the times on the child labor question. We bid the nation God speed in its effort to secure ratification of the national amendment, but we are in the cradle roll class when it comes to state child labor legislation. We social workers agree with our politicians that Georgia cannot "drink out of the same bottle" with other states. We still are on a milk diet and need a nipple.

We had a good chance to secure a slight improvement in our child labor during the past summer. Our first plan was to bring the law up to the present ideas of the cotton mill owners, and we had their agreement to adoption of a modern plan of certification, the removal of exemption of orphans and children of widows twelve years of age, and the prohibition of night labor up to sixteen years of age. But representatives of national organizations had the idea that they could do in one month what other states have accomplished in twenty years. They introduced measures restricting hours of labor, and so monopolized the attention of the legislators with their lobbying, that nothing could be accomplished.

It is silly to talk about Georgia ever ratifying the federal amendment. We hope no further effort will be put forth in that direction. Meantime we hope that understanding ones will be patient as, step by step, we learn to toddle toward better state legislation. There are those in Georgia who will do their best, for the matter is now in the hands of a newly created Children's Code Commission which has undertaken as its first task the revision of all the laws affecting handicapped children.

Burr Blackburn

Executive Secretary, Georgia Council of Social Agencies, Atlanta

The British Election as a Labor Party Man Sees It

To the Editor: Doubtless the British election results will be used as an incentive to reaction in every quarter of the world: it will not be without value therefore to begin their analysis by emphasizing the features which are most encouraging from the point of view of progressive thought.

Before the election the Labor Party held about 190 seats and the opposition parties held about 400. Of these 250 were Conservatives and 150 Liberals. In spite of the accident whereby the Liberals voted the Labor government to power and kept it there with their somewhat fitful support, the Labor Party have consistently refused to acknowledge any real difference between their two groups of opponents. That their

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LECTURES AND DEBATES

Just Published
THE STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF
The DEBATE of the Century!
IS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT A WISE PUBLIC POLICY?
CLARENCE DARROW versus JUDGE A. J. TALLEY
Attorney of the Leopold-Loeb Case. N. Y. Court of General Sessions
Preface by LOUIS MARSHALL
Forword by LEWIS B. LAWES, Warden of Sing Sing Prison
Held in New York on Oct. 28, 1924, before an audience of 3,500
Illustrated with portraits of the debaters
Price $1.00 postpaid
THE LEAGUE FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION
500 Fifth Avenue Dept. S., New York

LABOR TEMPLE SCHOOL
239 East 14th Street, N. Y. C.
announces five lectures, Thursdays 8:30 p. m.
by JOHN MACY, on
"AMERICAN LITERATURE"
Nov. 13: Poe, Whitman, and American Poetry.
Nov. 20: Thoreau, Emerson, and the American Essay
Single admission 50 cents; course ticket $1.50

Just Published
The Stenographic Report of the DEBATE of the Season!
SHOULD LITERATURE BE CENSORED?
JOHN S. SUMNER
Secretary, New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, versus
ERNEST BOYD
Noted International Author and Critic
Introduction by
CLIFFORD SMYTH
Editor International Book Review
Foreword by JOHN FARRAR, Editor, The Bookman
Held in New York Nov. 8, 1924. Illustrated by portraits of the debators.
Price $1.00 postpaid.
THE LEAGUE FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION
500 Fifth Avenue Dept. S., New York

CLARENCE DARROW SCOTT NEARING
"Is the Human Race Worth Working For?"
Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30, 2:30 p. m.
Town Hall
Tickets $2.00 to $1.00 on sale at Rand School 7 E. 15th St.

"MODERN HOME EQUIPMENT"
Our new booklet is a carefully selected list of the practical equipment needed in an average-sized home. It is invaluable, alike to new and to experienced housekeepers—already in its fourth edition. It considers in turn the kitchen, pantry, dining room, general cleaning equipment and the laundry, and gives the price of each article mentioned.
Ask for Booklet S—it will be sent postpaid.
LEWIS & CONGER
45th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City

THE UNPRINTABLE TEXT BOOK
A handy pamphlet reprint of a stimulating article by Prof. Joseph K. Hart, Editor of The Survey's Education Department. Free to teachers on request. To others, 10 cents. The Survey, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

attitude was justified was abundantly proved by the occasion of their final defeat, for it was due to the Liberals and to no one else that the election came as it did. A year of Labour in office as well as the years since the war during which its power was growing convinced the Liberals at last that their dream of an alliance between them and Labour, with themselves as leaders, was bound never to be more than a dream; and the only alternative was forced upon them—a defensive election alliance with the Conservatives against the party of the left.

In accepting this alternative the Liberals probably hoped that the election results would leave them once more holding the balance of power, able to impose on the Conservatives, this time, the domineering influence, which Labour had so gracelessly refused. They have been disappointed of their hopes; for though Labour has lost about forty seats to the opposition, the Liberals have lost about 110 seats to the Conservatives who thus become not only the largest party, as they were before, but also a party with a big majority over everyone else. Moreover liberal leaders, Asquith, Masterman; Simon, MacNamara, Pringle, are all among the victims, leaving only Sir John Simon in uneasy proximity to Sir Alfred Mond and Lloyd George himself.

The gain to the Conservatives is obvious, but the gain to the Labour Party is even more permanent. Their short government was an accident and their temporary eclipse more apparent than real, seeing that they never had genuine power at all and that now they can look forward to a return to a two-party system which alone gives them ultimate hope of a majority.

Without the destruction of the Liberal Party, Labour could never hope to gain an over-all majority; so that from this point of view they have gained ground in the election; but they have done more, they have increased their popular vote by well over a million. When in course of time the Conservative Party proceeds with its logical policy of a protective general tariff, a policy which will ultimately destroy them as it has already done twice before, there will now be only one alternative in the choice of the electorate. The only effective vote against protection will be for a Labour candidate and a landslide on this issue may mean the advent to real power of a Labour government.

"A vote for a Liberal is a vote for a Conservative, a vote for a Conservative is a vote for a Liberal: vote Labour" has long been a popular election poster and it becomes more clearly than ever a true statement since the last encounter. In a vast number of constituencies one or other party candidate definitely stood down in order that the other party might defeat Labour. A graphic object lesson in what this meant was afforded by the first eight results announced: they were all seats held by the previous election by Labour men; in this election the aggregate poll for Labour was increased from 50,000 to 60,000, yet seven seats were lost by the Labour Party and only one retained.

Nevertheless, although in the long run Labour will benefit by the result, we cannot blind our eyes to the grave dangers of reactionary policy to which we seem likely to be committed for at leas four years. Already trouble is brewing in France, and it remains to be seen if Herriot will successfully weather the storm. If Lord Curzon and Poincaré occupy the seats of MacDonald and Herriot we are back again to the worst days in the Ruhr. As Bernard Shaw has caustically remarked, the election has given England the government she richly deserves and has declared war upon Russia. At home the Wheatley Housing Scheme, which needed good will and careful management to make it a success, is of course, doomed; we shall not stop the increasing housing shortage. During the Labour government the knowledge that the arbitrators could be trusted

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

led to the settlement of many trade disputes by mutual agreement: in 1921 to 1923 under the previous governments over 33 million days were lost each year through strikes and lockouts in the period February to June. Under the Labour government for the same period the figure is well under three million; we must expect to go back to the older figure.

Mr. MacDonald was the first British Premier to take a personal part in the League of Nations and his speeches at Geneva had raised hopes and stimulated effort. Though Lord Cecil is in many ways an admirable League worker, under the reactionary government we cannot hope for the League to be taken as seriously.

One other point is worth serious consideration: the Conservatives seem assured of many years in office, but it in no way follows that Mr. Baldwin is as certain of as many years of leadership. Baldwin is of unimpeachable personal character —it should never be forgotten that he gave a large part of his private fortune to reduce the national war debt and when he wanted a protective tariff he went to the electorate for a mandate and thereby lost his office. But the day is bound to come when Baldwin will cease to be satisfactory as a party leader and his honesty will become a liability rather than an asset and then will come real reaction and a dishonest régime leading at last to the inevitable return to government and accession, this time, to power of a Labour cabinet.

Chicago JOHN LANGDON-DAVIES

Conferences in Europe?

TO THE EDITOR: I wonder if any of your readers could give me a list of organizations meeting in Europe in the summer of 1925 and the dates of their meetings. This information will be of value in determining the date for the suggested meeting of the International Conference of Social Work.

WM. HAMMOND PARKER
General Secretary, National Conference of Social Work, 25 East Ninth St., Cincinnati, O.

What Shall We Do About Poverty?

TO THE EDITOR: It is most refreshing and encouraging to hear this quetsion seriously asked.

I hope Elizabeth Tilton will be able to develop in the mothers the ideal that poverty as well as disease must be done away.

But how? Here we are confronted by the question: What are the causes of poverty?

As I have for the past year been studying the expense accounts of families earning from fifteen dollars a week for laborers to twenty-five dollars for foremen, I am naturally impressed with the belief that low wages are the chief cause of poverty, at least in this non-union town. When, however, these men have been without employment for a time I have realized that unemployment is a yet more efficient cause of poverty. I see how it is that an employer who gives a man a job at however low a wage considers himself a philanthropist.

I find the well-to-do folks attributing poverty to incompetence and extravagance. When I put the question: "Will you please make out for me a budget for these families on the basis of fifteen dollars a week?" they reply: "Oh, I couldn't take the time to do that, but I know one can live on whatever one has and one spends according to what one gets."

Sometimes a member of one of these families falls ill. The charity agency then steps in to relieve the distress by supplying food or doctor's care. Once the crisis is over the problem becomes again solely the problem of the family who gets the $15 per week. The heads of this family, of course, consider their poverty due not to incompetence or extravagance, as the well-to-do would have it, but to low wages. Sickness, ill luck and large families they admit as contributing causes.

Our well-to-do people say, "Why, we commenced with a small income and we reared a large family."

(*Continued on page* 215)

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

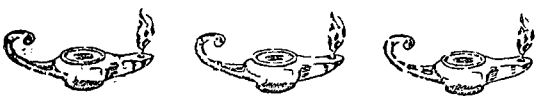
An integral part of the University with full use of its extensive facilities in graduate school, medical school, college of liberal arts, child welfare research station and other departments. Field experience in the small city and rural districts.

WINTER SESSION

(4 or 8 months course)
September 18, 1924—January 31, 1925
February 2, 1925—June 9, 1925

For illustrated bulletin and further information address

MISS HELEN F. BOYD, DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING
IOWA CITY, IOWA



The value of training for success in social work is so widely recognized that over fifty students from twenty foreign lands have enrolled at this School alone, in the last half-decade. Of these, many have returned to help bring about better social and living conditions among their native people. Training will better equip you for service. Enrollment is now open for the Winter Quarter which begins on January fifth.

The New York School of Social Work
107 East Twenty-Second Street
New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—President, Margaret Sanger, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Objects: To educate American public in the various aspects of the dangers of uncontrolled procreation; to establish centers where married persons may receive contraceptive advice from duly licensed physicians. Life membership $1.00; Birth Control Review (monthly magazine) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $3.00 includes "The Country Life Bulletin."

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Lita Bane, executive secretary, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY—Founded 1828, labors for an international peace of justice. Its official organ is the Advocate of Peace, $2.00 a year. Arthur Deerin Call, secretary and editor, 612-614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Frank J. Osborne, exec. sec'y; 370 Seventh Ave. New York. To disseminate knowledge concerning symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publication free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22d Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COMMUNITY SERVICE—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national civic movement for promoting citizenship through right use of leisure. It will, on request, help local communities work out leisure time programs. H. S. Braucher, secretary.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—305 W. 98th Street, New York. Miss Rose Brenner, pres.; Mrs. Harry Sternberger, ex. sec'y. Promotes civic cooperation, education, religion and social welfare in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Europe.
Department of Immigrant Aid—799 Broadway. Mrs. S. J. Rosensohn, chairman. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Organized in 1908; 20 constituent Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, exec. sec'y. Committee on Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer Service for College Students, Laura H. Parker, exec. supervisor.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Secs.; 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—First appointed 1854, located New York City 1866, incorporated 1883. Headquarters office, 347 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 1200. Branch offices, Chicago, Atlanta, Denver. Chairman, James M. Speers; Treasurer, B. H. Fancher; General Sec'y, John R. Mott. The Committee maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for service in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Associations at home and abroad.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42d Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in this field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CIVIC SECRETARIES—Walter T. Arndt, president, New York; Robert E. Tracy, secretary, 313 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. Purpose—To provide contact and interchange of ideas and information among professional secretaries of civic organizations. Meets Cambridge, Mass. November 10-12, 1924.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y: 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration; children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10. $25 and $100; includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Chelsea 3774). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in co-operation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "American Order of Nobility" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Amos L. Prescott, Treas.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE—Dr. William H. Welch, pres.; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, med. dir.; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, sec'y; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, nervous and mental disorders, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, inebriety, criminology, psychiatric social service, backward children, surveys, state societies. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $ .25 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Wm. J. Norton, president, Detroit, Michigan; W. H. Parker, Secretary, 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-second annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Denver, Colorado, June 10th to 17th, 1925. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, secretary; 130 East 22nd St., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS—Robert A. Woods, sec'y; 20 Union Park, Boston. Develops broad forms of comparative study and concerted action in city, state and nation, for meeting the fundamental problems disclosed by settlement work, seek the higher and more democratic organization of neighborhood life.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—Member, National Health Council—Anne A. Stevens, R.N., director, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. For development and standardization of public health nursing. Maintains library and educational service. Official Magazine, "Public Health Nurse."

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE—315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. To obtain progressive legislation for physical education. Established at the request of a committee created by the United States Bureau of Education; 35 national organizations cooperating. Maintained by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Livingston Farrand, president; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, managing director. Pamphlets on methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Mrs. Maud Swartz, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of industrial legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY'S DIRECTORY

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE—To secure representation for all. C. G. Hoag, sec'y, 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia. Membership, $2.00, entitles to quarterly P. R. Review.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Child-Helping, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—Spencer Miller, Jr., sec'y; 476 West 24th St. A clearing-house for Workers' Education.

COMMUNICATIONS

(*Continued from page* 213)

Perhaps by a combination of imagination, investigation, intellectual honesty and moral integrity we shall finally settle the question: "What shall we do about poverty?"

Grinnell, Iowa. LAETITIA MOON CONARD

Tell Them?

TO THE EDITOR: The ethical questions on social practice raised by Dr. Cabot in recent articles in THE SURVEY strike deep into the heart of case technique. Increasingly during my experience as a social worker and a teacher of social work, the belief has grown that the social worker must attempt to live in his own life the better social order, if through his efforts that order is presently to appear.

But, here I am inclined to think the majority of us lose sight of a fundamental principle, educational publicity to our contributing public and to our clients must be persistent and comprehensive; educational publicity must be based wholeheartedly on a belief in the scientific righteousness of the technique of social work.

Perhaps, if we are honest, we shall not be able to give final answers to all of the queries: What is social work? Why is it organized? What are its ideals? What is its ultimate goal? However, what social worker can be a social worker and doubt the value of thorough-going case study? Is it not then our first task to tell the public and our clients of the reasons for this? Why should we be ashamed to emphasize, specifically and generally, that we cannot be constructively kind unless we have all the facts?

Of course, social workers should not lie; nor should they act as spies. It is my opinion that the way out of our present ignominy is to base student training, educational publicity, case practice itself, on a larger faith in the technical processes of our job, and a frank—and frequently reiterated—explanation of that faith through the spoken and written word.

JUNE PURCELL GUILD

Assistant Professor of Social Work, University City of Toledo, Toledo, O.

Thank You!

TO THE EDITOR: For some time, I have read your magazine The Survey and the Graphic Survey, in our free library. I am a foreigner, not so very long over here, and I have found your magazine a very good way for better understanding of the American people and its problems. Today, I send you enclosed $5.00 for a years subscription to the Survey.

HANS BURKHARD

Norristown, Pa.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer Have Received Magnificent Help

for their plan of building a fireproof Home for 100 poor cancer patients at Hawthorne, Westchester Co., in the gift of $50,000.00 from a benefactor who, when St. Rose's Home in New York was needed, gave a great sum toward its property and building. We ask that at this auspicious time the friends of our *cancerous friends* will add to the fund now amounting to $100,000.00, that a safe country Home may be built on this Westchester Hill. An Annex House is already finished, and working for 25 of the weakest among our men and women, which has been praised by Dr. W. B. Moodie, Dr. John L. Sheils, Dr. James J. Walsh (the noted lecturer) and Dr. Henry G. MacAdam of the Board of Health, for its ideas favorable for the comfort of the sick in air, light and commodious arrangements. Shall our *Wooden Home* be the chief reliance of those looking to us for a peaceful death?

MOTHER M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O.S.D.
Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

HOUSES SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

Dry Goods
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.
484 Fulton Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Groceries
SEEMAN BROS.
Hudson and North Moore Streets New York

Electric Clock Systems
LOCKWOOD & ALMQUIST, Inc.
501 Fifth Avenue New York City

WHAT may yet go down into history as an industrial *cause célèbre* is the deadlock between the United Mine Workers of America and the Coal River Collieries owned by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. What the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina is not a circumstance to the exchanges that have gone on between President Lewis of the Miners and President Stone of the Engineers. Robert W. Bruère will interpret the issues underlying the dispute in the December Survey Graphic. Don't miss it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display advertisements, 25 cents per agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Want advertisements, 8 cents per word or initial, including the address or box number, for each insertion, minimum charge, $1.50. Discounts on three or more consecutive insertions. Cash with orders.

Address Advertising Department — **THE SURVEY** — 112 East 19th Street New York City

WORKERS WANTED

NATIONAL charitable Institution desires resident representative with some knowledge of Yiddish, capable of handling solicitors in the field and of personally obtaining support from individuals anl communities. Only thoroughly experienced executive considered. 4953 SURVEY.

WANTED: Young Jewish woman as neighborhood recreational worker and assistant in Girl's Home. Jewish Alliance, 610½ Temple Street, Los Angeles.

TWO rooms in a settlement in a large city near New York are available for occupants who will give two or three evenings of service, and $10.00 per week for board and room including everything but personal laundry. 4981 SURVEY.

WANTED: Headworker in New York City Settlement. 4987 SURVEY.

WANTED: Supervisor (male) for boys' department and supervisor (female) for girls' department; must be well qualified professionally and temperamentally, and preferably with successful experiences. Apply giving full particulars to Mr. E. Trotzkey, Superintendent Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home, 1550 South Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NURSES, DOCTORS, TECHNICIANS of all kinds assisted in securing better places and better help. Hospitals, Schools and Industrial plants furnished with efficient nurses. We usually recommend only one applicant, never more than two or three. HUGHES PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE, 603 Scarritt Building, Kansas City, Mo.

COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes Street, Providence, R. I.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

NATIONAL Charitable Institution requires Executive Director to reside in Denver and devote several months a year to travel in the field. Only thoroughly experienced executive with knowledge of Yiddish considered. Address Box 1647, Denver, Colorado.

FOR THE HOME

Tea Room Management

In our new home-study course, "COOKING FOR PROFIT." Booklet on request.

Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools, colleges and universities. Education Service, Steger Building, Chicago; Southern Building, Washington; 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SCHOOL MAN—Ph. D. IN EDUCATION with wide experience, known as test-maker and writer in educational journals, wants position at once. Need not be in teaching. 4989 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE position girl's work by young woman. Thorough experience management adolescent and delinquent girls. 4976 SURVEY.

CHILD CARING, AGED, AND HOSPITAL EXECUTIVE, eleven years experience in money raising and membership campaigns; management and training of inmates; Hebrew; available for position. Wife experienced social worker and bookkeeper. Highest credentials. 4977 SURVEY.

FINANCIAL AND PUBLICITY EXECUTIVE; ten years experience with relief, recreation, educational and general welfare agencies. Available December 15th. 4970 SURVEY.

PSYCHOLOGIST, A. M. degree, three years experience with adults and children, desires position. Hospital preferred. Available after due notice. 4966 SURVEY.

STATISTICIAN and research worker, college graduate, ten years experience in social and civic work, seeks permanent connection. Available January. 4985 SURVEY.

PHYSICIAN with six years' experience in public health, post-graduate work, desires position with public or private organization. Executive experience. 4984 SURVEY.

SOCIAL WORKER GOING TO EUROPE. Can I execute commissions for you in England or on Continent? 4982 SURVEY.

YOUNG woman, School Social Work training with two years' experience in case work and Settlement work, desires position with Child Welfare Organization. 4980 SURVEY.

LADY wishes position as useful companion or household assistant. No cooking or care of little children. C. O. 66 Maple Avenue, Morristown, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED Child Welfare worker open for position either North or South. Prefer Western Virginia. Best of references. 4990 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE position desired by experienced woman organizer; financial secretary; field secretary. Three years Tribune Fresh Air Fund. Excellent testimonials. 4979 SURVEY. (Defoe; Chelsea 3929).

YOUNG college woman with school, business, and institutional experience wishes executive, secretarial, or educational position. Will travel. Address 4986 SURVEY.

YALE GRADUATE, athlete, Phi Beta Kappa, desires social service work. 4988 SURVEY.

MISCELLANEOUS

"Home-Making as a Profession"

Is a 100-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home study Domestic Science courses, fitting for many well-paid positions or for home-making efficiency.

Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

SCIENTIFIC HOROSCOPES written on Business, Finance, Domestic affairs. Dr. Smallwood, 687 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

OPPORTUNITY

WOMAN PHYSICIAN, engaged research work, Health Department, would give few hours daily medical service in exchange for board in Settlement or institution in New York City. 4992 SURVEY.

CURRENT PAMPHLETS

CHILDREN Organize Children to aid community. Teachers, etc., use and praise the "JUNIORS SELF-GOVERNMENT PROCEDURE," a simplified, standardized club method. Price 12 cents. Herman J. Greenberg, 4005 Ave. K, Brooklyn, N. Y.

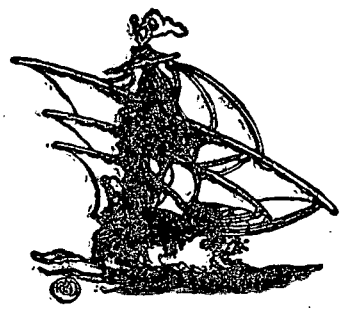
CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE, by Lucile Eaves. Study of children of broken families, based on records of Boston social agencies. Order from the W. E. & I. U., 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Price $1.25, postpaid, cloth.

COOKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, describes home-study course, which includes catering, tea room, cafeteria and lunch room management. "51 Ways to Make Money" free. Am. School of Home Economics, 5778 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

COMMUNITY FORCES: A Study of Non-Partisan Municipal Elections, by R. D. McKenzie; 24 double column pages, and one of the best studies that has appeared. Price 30c. Address: JOURNAL OF SOCIAL FORCES, Chapel Hill, N. C.

REPORT OF PUBLIC DANCE HALL COMMITTEE on the San Francisco Center, by Maria Lambin. A study of the development of public dance halls in the U. S., together with an account of the system of supervision in the dance halls of San Francisco. 23 pp. $ .25. Order from San Francisco Center, Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Your Year And Ours

To Survey Associates
and all Survey Readers:

FROM the word "Go"—which with us rings out October 1—we have entered on the new publishing year in the hope and determination that in a special sense and in an organized way we can make it a readers' year for The Survey—and a members' year for Survey Associates, our cooperative publishing body.

At that word "Go" we enter the new year with a slightly larger body of regular subscribers than last fall and with the largest membership in the history of Survey Associates.

SIX months ago we could not have anticipated such a showing. In common with other publishers we were suffering from the business depression. It will be remembered there were numerous newspaper mergers and, in our own publication group, The Interpreter and The Freeman were snuffed out and The Independent went into receivership and was sold. There was one spring month in which we were carrying a swollen loan at the bank and had to hold up our payroll. Then it was that readers and members came to our support as never before. At the end of May we put our case to them; in the months succeeding they saw us through. Regular subscribers enlisted as $10 cooperating members; $10, $25, $50 members lifted their contributions a notch. Larger contributors responded generously and brought General and Graphic funds to way-marks set in 1921-22. The tide turned in business receipts also throughout the summer. September subscription receipts and collections were a clear thousand dollars over September, 1923, and brought the total for the 12 months to the level of 1922-23, which had been highest in our history.

But, looking at the year as a whole, it was a struggle to hold our own by making good in the last six months the slump in the first six which beset most serious publications. And fundamentally, it was the living quality of Survey Associates as a cooperative undertaking that enabled us on September 30 to clear one of the most trying twelve months we have ever had. That quality enabled us to render a measure of service which we shall hold and build on. It enabled us to carry out, in the midst of our difficulties, several distinctive achievements in the borderland of journalism and education.

NOW, at the outset of the new year, we come before readers and members not with the plea of emergency but with the high challenge of opportunity. Help us keep the momentum so hardly recaptured. Help us in these twelve months to achieve the stature that will mean security. It takes the edge off creative work to have to carry it on two jumps ahead of disaster. It takes the edge off constructive interest in that work to have to belabor it with appeals of distress. Just a moderate increase in membership, just a reasonable gain in twice-a-month readers coupled with a spirited leap forward in Graphic monthly subscriptions—now that the Graphic has got its stride editorially—and we shall have solider footing. Staff and Board of Directors will do their part but in canvassing the resources we can call into play, our united conviction is that the outcome of success or failure rests with our subscribers and our members.

What You Can Do

THIS refers not to some nebulous individual far removed from you who read this statement. We mean you, Survey readers, Survey members; and we ask you to share up to the hilt in making the most of the opportunity before us, in the same spirit that readers and members of The Survey gave us their backing last spring in the face of emergency.

If You Are a General Subscriber, the simplest, most necessary "first-of-all" is to renew when renewal is due. It's circulation turnover that is back-breaking.

And beyond that—join the fellowship of The Survey. The $10 cooperating subscription is the membership base of Survey Associates. Half of it covers your subscription; the other half goes to the support of The Survey as an educational enterprise; into its non-commercial work; into its growth.

If You Are Already a Member of Survey Associates, the simplest, most necessary "first-of-all" is to pledge renewal now; remittance to be made at the usual date. There is no obligation to renew. We have built up Survey Associates in the belief that the healthiest support is not only a wide membership, but an annual one; based on fresh judgments on the work done. But once a year is entered upon,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

any uncertainty as to what we can count on hampers the productive months.

This new year we have set 1,400 as our goal for $10 memberships. In the year just closed their number lifted from 1,079 to 1,163: a figure which would have been larger had not so many members graduated themselves into the higher membership classes by the enheartening process of increasing their contributions. We carry the names of 296 twenty-five dollar sustaining subscribers against 247 the year before; 77 fifty-dollar contributors against 51 the year before; 61 hundred-dollar contributors against 47 the year before. The contributions of these four membership classes together amounted this last year to $28,900—the soundest, most democratic, most dependable personnel which one can conceive of for such an adventure in cooperative journalism. Their names stand for vision, for practical effort, for broad social sympathy and the open mind in a hundred professions and communities. Join them, in whatever group your means may match your interest.

BUT WHETHER YOU ARE READER OR MEMBER, we have a common project to propose to you. The Survey has been carried on for a dozen years and more as a mutual undertaking. It has steadily grown in backing and service. In that service are values which should appeal to wider audiences than any we have yet reached.

During the past three years we have entered on a twofold experiment. We have gathered our service departments into a Midmonthly unit for the mounting company of those who are consecutively interested in their subject matter. We have cast the more human values embedded in that service—the most creative contributions of ideas and experience and inventions we can draw from each of the fields we cover—in the form of an illustrated monthly which may be separately taken at $3 a year (as against $5 for the twice-a-month subscription). Our readers have responded famously to the monthly Graphics, to their striking make-up and readability, but we have conceived them as carriers to people now on the fringe of our clientele. Who are these people? And where are they to be found? Not in any compact companies or organized groups. Here a physician, there a lawyer, again a business man or labor executive, a club woman or college graduate of enquiring mind. They are, in the vernacular of salesmanship, too highly selected to make circularizing altogether profitable. We shall do circularizing, but we know its limitations. They are too scattered to make canvassing profitable. We shall do field work—but as a matter of expense we have to confine it largely to associations and conferences where like-minded people get together. We shall do some advertising—but we have only meager funds.

BUT YOU, READER OF THE SURVEY, MEMBER OF SURVEY ASSOCIATES—you know these people. They are members of your profession; bear a hand in the civic enterprises that engage you; rub elbows with you in the day's work; write you in kindred vein. As an agent of natural selection you are inimitable.

If every member of Survey Associates were to get one new Graphic reader as his part in our common enterprise, it would give the Graphic the lift that will mean that we can go forward with it.

If all Survey readers—or half of them—or a third of them—should do as much it would put the Graphic on its feet.

Why not assess yourself (humanly speaking) one new Graphic reader—not a gift subscription, mind you, but one gained by actively engaging a friend's interest to the subscription point—to the point where he will give up $3 and count that you have done him a good turn in calling to his attention something he has wanted all along—and didn't know where to find?

Why not you—and him?—or her?—or them?

Will you? And NOW?

THIS isn't a dash at the windmills. It's the most practical thing we have ever put forward. Even the Saturday Evening Post with its omnipresent sales agents hasn't such a staff of circulators as The Survey—if we have but the genius to set ourselves to work. Our membership is countrywide. Only five states, Arkansas, Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, Utah are unrepresented in our roster of contributing members. New York leads the list with over 500, Pennsylvania comes second with over 200, Massachusetts has an even 150, California and Illinois have more than a hundred each; Michigan, New Jersey and Ohio over 50, Connecticut, Missouri and the District of Columbia over 25; Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin over 10. Canada has 13 associates.

WE want your help in building up this membership. But above all, this year we want to put the Graphic on the same map. Roughly we have ten general subscribers to every member of Survey Associates. That in any area there are ten further people who are ripe to take the Graphic as an illustrated monthly, to one whose interest is such that he has joined the membership of Survey Associates, is not an unreasonable expectation. Help us feel out the situation by getting one for one. This is the fourth year of the Graphic experiment, when decision must be made as to whether we go on with it. Such a muster of interest and help would be the clearest evidence that our readers and members believe in it and want to see it carried through.

The Spread of Our 1695 Members of Survey Associates

Alaska	1	Indiana	14	Missouri	28	New Hampshire	5	Texas	4	Canada	13
Alabama	3	Iowa	9	Michigan	61	So. Dakota	1	Virginia	3	England	5
Arizona	1	Illinois	117	Montana	3	North Carolina	2	West Virgiina	2	Argentina	2
California	126	Kansas	4	Minnesota	20	Ohio	95	Vermont	2	Switzerland	1
Colorado	6	Kentucky	8	Nebraska	2	Oregon	5	Washington	12	China	2
Connecticut	41	Louisiana	4	No. Dakota	1	Oklahoma	1	Wisconsin	19	Ecuador	1
Delaware	7	Maine	4	Nevada	1	Pennsylvania	207	Wyoming	1	Japan	2
Florida	3	Massachusetts	150	New York	527	Rhode Island	17	Washington, D. C.	37		
Georgia	6	Maryland	19	New Jersey	76	Tennessee	4	Hawaii	6		

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

On the Borderland of Education and Journalism

NOTHING is more real in the history of education than our expanding conception of it—its personnel, its implements, its purpose and range.

We feel that in a modest way we of Survey Associates are breaking ground and pioneering in an epoch when adult education is winning its place, when grown men and women are seeing how they can keep on growing and how by their united intelligence they may master the material universe and control its forces for the general good. It has taken a dozen years to get across first to a handful and now to 1,700 contributing reader-members the idea of a journal as an educational institution which warrants contributions over and above subscription receipts just as a college is supported over and above tuition fees. We do not exaggerate our function by claiming that we are carrying on a school. But it is equally beside the mark to lump the activities of Survey Associates with the general run of publishers.

Let us set down some of the factors which distinguish The Survey from this point of view. It is familiar ground to old friends but we shall find fresh illustrations in reporting on current work and plans.

1. In corporate form Survey Associates, Inc. is an educational association. It is a membership corporation chartered November 4, 1912, without shares or stockholders, under the laws of the State of New York,—

> to advance the cause of constructive philanthropy by the publication and circulation of books, pamphlets and periodicals, and by conducting any investigation useful or necessary for the preparation thereof.

Contributions to institutions organized like Survey Associates for educational or charitable purposes under the New York membership corporation law are deductible from state and national income taxes. The members elect the board of directors; and we render an annual report.

2. In laying the basis for membership we have built on an educational foundation. That membership is not only national but the men and women who compose it represent a wide range in point of view. The Survey is not a propaganda journal mustering its clientele with a watch cry. We set ourselves a more difficult task. We have had the college, the library and the laboratory as our prototypes. True, we have taken over from journalism the independent editorial column; but we have not built on the sandy premise that all readers would find agreement with the editors on any point, or any one on all. We have built up the contributing membership of Survey Associates among men and women holding differing points of view on the solid execution of a series of educational functions:

Chronicling news in fields we have made our own;
Pooling experience;
Providing a medium for discussion and criticism;
Investigating; interpreting results of research.

As an example let us take the Giant Power number of Survey Graphic published last March and edited by Robert W. Bruère as industrial editor of The Survey. Social and industrial trends are to us as much news as are events; and in the swift advances which are going forward in electrical transmission, interlocking power from mine mouth and waterfall, we have a force at work which may effect changes in the life of the community as sweeping as those which were brought in by coal and steam and which piled up the bulk of our modern social problems. Our task was one of interpretation—to get the engineers to forecast what is going forward, to get those whose concern is with the common welfare to raise the human issues at stake. On the question of control of this new development men are sharply divided; we gave a hearing to advocates of private ownership and operation, of state ownership and operation, of federal control with private and public ownership of intra-state agreements. We portrayed against a background of community life the most far-reaching power systems of the New World, those of Ontario and the Pacific Coast. We pooled the experience of foresters and engineers, educators and social workers, labor leaders and employers. We tapped the investigations of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Survey, and we carried out three pieces of staff field work to gage developments never before subject to disinterested social appraisal. And we employed maps, charts, cartoons and photographs as so many tools of interpretation in this borderland of mechanical and social engineering.

But it is, of course, not in such special numbers but in the month to month work of our departments, in the general pages of Midmonthlies and Graphics, that the four educational functions named are woven into a fabric of consecutive service to readers and members.

3. In our staff organization also we have built on educational precedent. It can be compared, perhaps, to the faculty of a university department. A *chair* of social economy or psycho-biology or public health administration, is a modern innovation in education. But a *desk* is a more complete departure. We have five such desks. They are held by men and women who in equipment rank with the faculty members of our universities:

Education: Joseph K. Hart
Industry: Robert W. Bruère
Health: Haven Emerson, M.D.
Communities: Geddes Smith
Social Practice: Mary Ross

For example, our work in the health field these last two years, has been a piece of collaboration between the health desk of The Survey and the chair of Public Health Administration of Columbia; Dr. Haven Emerson holding both, the former on a very modest fee in order that he might reach laymen as well as students. Miss Ross has been his associate in developing the department.

Last spring we called an informal conference of those especially interested in the borderland of medical and social work. Had this service of ours demonstrated its worth? Was it worth carrying further? were the questions asked. The answer made to us was "Yes," and as the result of suggestions advanced spontaneously about the table, a tentative program covering a four-year period of development was submitted for criticism to from sixty to seventy physicians and nurses, experts and laymen, interested in this field. On their nomination an advisory committee of seven was appointed: Michael M. Davis, Jr., Miss Alta Dines, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Dr. W. S. Rankin, Dr. Ira S. Wile, Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Dr. Wade Wright.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The scope of the department, as outlined in the program, thus drafted, is to explore the needs and interpret consecutively the achievements in such important segments of the field as:

1. Public health administration—exhibiting interesting advances; criticising areas of neglect, so that the body of Survey readers will become a force for enlightened public understanding and pressure.
2. The economic burden of sickness—interpreting the results of surveys, reexamining the relationship between public, philanthropic and private expenditure; including some of the promising cooperative experiments.
3. Health in industry—the obligations of industry to the worker and of the worker to industry and to himself.
4. The shift in point of view of health activities from the curative to the preventive to the constructive, as exemplified at this time by the movement for health examinations.
5. The advances in medical science and in kindred fields—interpreting them so as to interest by their romance, but also to orient one body of lay readers in their social implications and applications.
6. The constant process of adjustment in the practice of medicine—ranging from experiments in pay clinics, and the development of regional hospitals to reenforce the country practitioners, to the advances in the application of the insurance principle to health conservation.
7. Public health nursing with the varying scope and functions which have been evolved in a score of different plans attaining success at different points.

4. In our staff procedure, we have built on the standards of university research, using the inductive method as distinct from that of the journal of opinion. When the facts of a serious situation are in controversy, we go to first hand sources: submit our findings in first draft to the parties at interest; winnow their criticisms before publication; and give opportunity for rebuttal. Our investigations range midway between the ordinary magazine or newspaper article and exhaustive inquiry. They are swifter, more opportune than the latter, but grounded on the same scientific spirit. They are carried out often in situations where existing private or public agencies are not prepared to act. But with such slender resources, the largest part of our work in this field is to tap researches of the universities and public agencies, the foundations, and national and local bodies.

No better example of such field work could be offered than the study, The New Pied Pipers and What They Pay, of five great institutions for children, ranging from ancient endowments to the school for orphans with its trust of $60,000,000 set up recently by a chocolate manufacturer, and the large scale children's colony maintained by the dues-paying members of one of our newest fraternal orders. The study was made by Neva R. Deardorff, since executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Children's Code Commission; but then an associate editor of The Survey. Her findings have been hailed as the most graphic challenge ever made to the unthinking perpetuation of congregate institutions for children. Brought out in the April Survey Graphic, they have been reprinted by the Child Welfare League of America.

Petersburg Plus by Geddes Smith (in our July Graphic,) the story of how a southern community shook itself and faced forward, was an example of more informal and occasional field work. An illustration of handling the findings of other agencies was Children Who Had a Second Chance by Mary Ross (July Graphic). This interpreted the extensive study made by the New York State Charities Aid Association of how 910 children had turned out, children who had been placed in foster homes by the association in the last twenty years.

5. In gaining a hearing for the results of social research we are making an original contribution to the technique of lay education.

More than once have we put findings, which later in book form did not exhaust an edition of 2,000 copies, into the hands of ten times that number of people; Our Giant Power number and our Mexican number each ran into 30,000 copies.

6. The Survey has friendly relations with the more established agencies of education—schools, churches, libraries. Between three and four thousand readers each year are high school, normal school and college students taking short-term subscriptions. They use it as current text or collateral reading.

A social study page is conducted in each issue by Professor Joseph K. Hart as an adjunct to his Education Department. Last spring a canvass was made of teachers using The Survey and their help was asked in developing its use more fully as an educational tool. To this end a pamphlet on *How to Use the Survey* was sent out in advance of the present school year and an analytical index of each issue was instituted. Both have been warmly welcomed. The head of a department of a western normal school whose student readers number over 500 in the course of a year; considers the current study of The Survey as his best course in acquainting teachers in training with the community problems they are to face. The analytical index is planned for the use also of clubs and study groups.

Another development—dealing with organizations which have themselves become one of the most educational forces in American life—is Martha Bensley Bruère's monthly contribution What Has She Done With It? The "it" refers not merely to the vote but to the opportunities of he new generation of women in the colleges and business, in municipal housekeeping and industrial life.

The Survey will be found in the reading rooms of 2600 libraries.

7. In handling books, we carry out two practical educational services.

During the summer we laid plans for turning our book review department into a monthly seminar and placed it in the hands of Professor Leon Whipple of New York University. Here we present not only reviews of books "in our alcove," but also discuss ways for making the most of books as implements for social research and interpretation.

The Survey last year distributed 6,600 volumes through its sales organization.

8. The Survey's foreign service should be included in any list of its educational functions. Our 26 members in foreign countries include President Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, Sir Arthur Newsholme, Sir Thomas Oliver, and B. Seebohn Rowntree in England. The Survey is taken by a growing list of domestic and foreign missionaries. We interpret American overseas relief and educational activities; interpret experience and developments in foreign countries germane to our subject fields; and the social aspects of racial and international relations.

Two outstanding pieces of work in the foreign field this last year lay near at home—our report of the National Conference of Social Work which for the first time in twenty years met in a Canadian city (Toronto) and our special number on Mexico: A Promise (Graphic for May). Like our Irish and Russian numbers, the purpose of this Mexican number was to portray some of the problems confronting a people entered upon new times. Field work, translating and editing were carried out brilliantly by Frank Tannenbaum; and the social aspirations of the new Mexicans were set forth by President-elect Calles, by Felipe Carrillo (the Maya leader of Yucatan who was shot by counter revolutionists during the winter), and other leaders in the fields of education, agriculture and cul-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tural development. We drew on the art and song and letters through which the yeast of racial revival and revolutionary struggle has expressed itself.

In December, Dr. Emerson was chosen by General Allen's committee to canvass health conditions in Germany as related to the bitter need of the winter. On his return his ship was storm-bound off New York and we held up our February Graphic in order to include his swift appraisal—"Hungry and Sick"—which was hailed by an American relief expert as at once the most convincing and unprejudiced appraisal made of that great human situation. In midsummer we were alone among the magazines in issuing a special number on the tenth anniversary of the war: "What the Ten Years Have Taught Us." It was given opportune and constructive interest by the leading article—the first interpretation made by Professor James T. Shotwell of the plan for securing peace and disarmament drafted by him and associates, which that month had been made public by the Council of the League and which in September became the basis for the Geneva Protocol—the most momentous world development since Versailles.

9. The educational conception of Survey Associates is embodied in its budget. We separate staff research and the departmental work of our five major desks, as outlined above, from our publishing operations. [Page 226]

The Survey Midmonthly and the Survey Graphic are in turn separately budgeted as part of a long plan to bring each of them to the point where their business revenues will carry their maintenance cost.

The following table gives subscription receipts from 1908 on, exclusive of Graphic monthly subscriptions:

1908-09	$21,008.80	1916-17	$39,805.58
1909-10	22,280.55	1917-18	35,513.33
1910-11	25,046.57	1918-19	39,738.80
1911-12	34,555.31	1919-20	47,609.66
1912-13	34,565.47	1920-21	52,030.68
1913-14	44,503.81	1921-22	50,367.15
1914-15	39,893.56	1922-23	56,535.13
1915-16	38,748.44	1923-24	56,693.95

The business revenue of the Survey Midmonthly is more than double the contributed funds we allocate to it ($37,407 against $16,145); and at the end of three years the business revenue of the Graphic approximates the contributions of the Founders' Fund for the year ($44,122 against $50,000). Less than half of this fund is available for promotion.

Counting all funds and operations of Survey Associates, we match contributions with business revenue dollar for dollar. The recapitulation for the year in the financial statement shows a ratio somewhat under this; but if very properly we were to credit as a subscription receipt the first $5 out of each contribution, the ratio would be $91,934.91 commercial revenue against $87,810 in contributions.

Publishing Operations

IN the past twelve months, our advertising suffered most by the off year; not quite holding its own ($14,033.10 taking the two units together, against $14,719.67 for 1922-23).

Subscriptions have been practically stationary. We put our weight into the field work—which had proved its worth the year before; and under John D. Kenderdine, assistant manager, have kept from one to four traveling representatives on the road. They brought in 3,601 subscriptions against 3,497 the year before.

The net result of all new joint subscription promotion for the year was: receipts $1,989.49 less than the year before, secured at a cost (field work, circularization and office expense) of $1,435.37 less than the year before. The tally was 4,265 new regular subscriptions (a shrinkage of 244), 3,484 new college (a shrinkage of 543). But subscriptions ordered, but unpaid and not reckoned in, on September 30, amounted roughly to $3,100 against $2,000 in our bill box twelve months before. The total investment for the year in joint subscription promotion was $21,407.97 against total new subscription receipts of $21,731.85.

Renewals counterbalanced the shrinkage in new subscriptions, and brought our joint subscription receipts to $56,282.25 or within four dollars of our record year in 1922-23. Renewals were considerably less than could have been anticipated in a normal year; but in numbers (7,118) they registered a gain of 437; in receipts, ($33,452.91) an increase of $2,155.50 over 1922-23.

NEW monthly subscriptions (Graphic) increased from 1,154 to 2,182; total written from 1,800 to 3,113; and gross monthly subscription receipts (exclusive of joint subscriptions already reported on) from $3,719.53 to $6,104.99. Graphic sales on newsstands and in quantities rose from $1,482.85 to $4,534.53.

WE have shown that we can bring out what are for us big editions of special numbers—running double our regular twice-a-month subscription list. Our sales trebled this last year. In these special numbers we have hit upon an implement for lay education with rare carrying power.

But we have yet to build up a satisfactory monthly circulation for the Graphic. The first year of the experiment we went into circularization on a scale large for us. It was a bad year in most publishing houses, and our letters and circulars went the way of all mail order flesh. The second and third year, we put our emphasis on joint field work with its proved results, adding $6,000 a year to our joint income. Last summer, we tried an experiment in canvassing by college students, which, even if it was an off season, yielded altogether too meager returns to continue.

THIS brings us back to the starting point of this report. The Founders' Fund of Survey Graphic covers four years and this new year is the fourth. The quickened interest of old friends, the arresting power of the Graphic as a "runner up" for the Survey as a whole, our growing group of joint subscriptions, the response on every hand to our special numbers—these things give us grounds for faith that there are monthly readers to be gained for the Graphic. If Survey Associates were a foundation, with ample resources, or had an endowment, we should be quite justified in continuing the Graphic as an educational enterprise, waiting for it to win its way. We have no such funds. But we have a matchless human endowment. Can we set it to work? With the help of Survey readers, Survey members in this fourth year we can try out the situation more swiftly and economically than by any other means.

Can we count on you to help put the Graphic across in the year for decision—this year?

Can we count on you NOW?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$10 Cooperating Subscribers

Achells, Fritz
Acheson, M. W., Jr.
Ackerman, F. L.
Actors' Equity Association
Adams, Miss Emma F.
Additon, Miss Henrietta S.
Agnew, George B.
Ainslie, Miss Maud
Aldis, Mrs. Arthur
Allen, Charles Dexter
Allen, Mrs. Grosvenor N.
Alschuler, Mrs. Alfred
Altschul, C.
Amberg, Julius
American Child Health Association
Ames, Mrs. James Barr
Amigh, Miss Ophelia L.
Anderson, Judge George W.
Anderson, Mrs. J. Hartley
Andrews, Miss Lula O.
Angier, George M.
Anonymous
*Anonymous
Anonymous
Anonymous
Anonymous
Anonymous
Anthony, Prof. Alfred Williams
*Anthony, Miss Julia B.
Archer, Mrs. Joseph
Armstrong, Mrs. E. J.
Armstrong, Mrs. H. K.
Arndt, Mrs. Rose Louis
Arnold, Miss Lucy G.
Arnold, Miss Sarah Louise
Arnstein, Leo
Associated Charities, Des Moines, Iowa
Atkinson, C. J.
Austin, Mrs. Gertrude B.
Austin, Louis W.
Austin, Miss Ruth

B

*Baerwald, Mrs. Paul
Baker, Judge Harvey H. (InMemoriam)
*Baker, Mrs. Horace Forbes
Baker, Dr. Hugh Potter
Baker, Ray Stannard
*Baldwin, Mrs. Harry A.
Baldwin, Dr. Kate W.
Baldwin, Miss Rachel
Ballard, Edward L.
Bamberger, Edgar S.
Barker, Miss Anna W. 3rd
Barker, C. W. Tillinghast
Barker, Mrs. Ludlow
Barnard, J. Lynn
Barnard, Miss Margaret
Barnes, Miss Dora M.
Barnes, Fred A.
Barr, Mrs. Harvey A.
Barthlomew, Mrs. G. P.
*Barus, Mr. & Mrs. Maxwell
Baumgarten, Mrs. Maud R.
Baylis, R. N.
Beal, T. R.
Beard, Miss Mary
Beckhard, Martin
Bedal, Dr. Adelheid C.
Bedford, Miss Caroline
Beer, Mrs. George L.
Bengtson, Miss Caroline
Benjamin, David
Benjamin, Edward B.
Benjamin, Miss Fanny
Benjamin, Paul L.
Bergen, Miss Bertha E.
Bernheim, Mrs. Henry J.
Bettman, Alfred
Beyer, Mrs. Richard
Bicknell, Ernest P.
Biddle, William C.
Bijur, Miss Caroline
Bijur, Judge Nathan
Billikopf, Jacob
Bingham, Dr. Arthur W.
Bingham, Guy M.
Bishop, C. S.
Blair, Henry P.
*Blauvelt, Warren S.
Blenis, Charles R.
Blodget, Dr. Henry
Blossom, Mrs. D. S.
Bond, Miss Elsie M.
Bookwalter, A. G.
Boomsliter, Mrs. George P.
Borden, Miss Fanny
Boulton, Alfred J.
Bowen, Miss Ruth
Bowers, Mrs. Martha D.
Bowers, Ogden H.
Bowker, R. R.
Bowman, Le Roy E.
Bozarth, Miss Maud
Brackenridge, Mrs. H. M.
Brackett, George F.
Bradley, Richards M.
Brady, Dr. John W. S.
Brandeis, Mrs. Alfred
Brandeis, Miss Elizabeth
Braucher, H. S.
Breckinridge, Mrs. John C.
Bremer, Mr. & Mrs. Harry M.
Brenner, Mrs. Victor D.
Brewington, Miss Julia R.
Britton, Mrs. Gertrude
Bronson, Miss Margaret
Brooks, John Graham
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers
Brown, Earl B.
Brown, Mrs. Florence J.
Brown, Thatcher M.
Brown, Prof. William Adams
Brownlow, Mrs. Louis
Bruce, Alexander
Bruce, Miss Jessica
Bruère, Henry
Bruère, Miss Marie L
Brunner, Edmund deS.
Buchanan, Miss Etha Louise
Buehler, Dr. John B.
Bull, Henry Adsit
Burke's School, Miss
Burkhardt, Dr. E. A.
Burleson, F. E.
Burnett, C. E.
Burritt, Bailey B.
Burt, Henry F.
*Bush, W. T.
Butler, Amos W.
Butler, Mrs. E. B.
Buttenheim, Harold S.
Byington, Miss Margaret F.

C

Cabot, Miss Mary R.
Cabot, Philip
Callahan, P. H.
Camp, Kingsland
Campbell, Miss Elizabeth A.
Cannon, Miss Dorothy A.
Capen, Edward Warren
Carret, Mrs. J. R.
Carstens, C. C.
Case, Miss Fannie L.
Case, Miss Lucy A.
*Castle, Miss H. E. A.
Catlin, Mrs. Randolph
Chace, Dr. Fenner A.
Chadbourne, William Merriam
Chamberlain, Miss Ellen S.
Chamberlain, Selah
Chambliss, Mrs. George S.
Chanter, W. G.
*Chapin, Mrs. R. C.
Chase, John H.
Chase, Miss Pearl
Cheever, Mrs. David
Chenery, William L.
Chew, Mrs. Samuel
Cheyney, Miss Alice S.
Chickering, Miss Myra S.
Chilberg, Mrs. Mabie Lewis
Child, Dr. Scott P.
Childs, R. S.
Chittenden, Miss I. L.
Chubb, Percival
Claghorn, Miss Kate Holladay
Clark, Miss Jane P.
Clarke, Miss Harriet E.
Cleveland Council of Jewish Women
Cleveland, Newcomb
*Cochran, Miss Fanny T.
Codman, Miss Catherine A.
Coe, Dr. George A.
Coffin, Mrs. Henry Sloane
Cohen, Aaron
Cohen, Harry Z.
Cohen, Mrs. Henry S.
Colbourne, Miss Frances
Colby, Mrs. Wm. Somerville
Cole, Miss Jean Dean
Colman Company, J. M.
Colton, Harold S.
Colvin, Mrs. A. R.
Commons, Prof. John R.
Commonwealth Fund, New York City
Conard, Miss Laetitia
Condon, Miss Mary J. R.
Conklin, Miss Viola Percy
*Converse, Miss Mary E.
*Conyngton, Thomas
Cook, Mrs Alfred A.
Cook, Walter W.
Cooley, Charles H.
Coolidge, Miss E. W.
Cooper, Charles C.
Cooper, Miss Ruth
Cope, Mrs. Walter
Corn, Mrs. J. J.
Cornell, Miss Ethel L.
Corman, Oliver P.
Cosgrave, John O'Hara
Courtis, Dr. S. A.
Craig, Mrs. Mark R.
Crane, Dr. Caroline Bartlett
Crane, Mrs. W. Murray
*Cravath, Paul D.
Crawford, Miss Anne Lothrop
Crocker, Rev. W. T.
Cronbach, Abraham
Crosby, Miss Caroline M.
Cross, Whitman
Cummings, Mrs. D. Mark
Cummins, Miss Anne M.
Curtis, Miss Harriet S.
Curtis, Miss Margaret
Cushing, Grafton D.
Cutler, Mrs. Roger W.
Cutler, Rev. Wolcott

D

Dalley, Miss Dew
Dale, J. A.
Danforth, Mrs. H. G.
Daniels, John
Dann, Miss Editha L.
Darling, Mrs. Byron C.
Davis, Abel
*Davis, Miss Anna N.
Davis, Rev. Carroll M.
Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Michael M., Jr.
Davis, Otto W.
Davis, Rev. Ozora S.
Day, Prof. Edmund E.
Day, Mrs. George P.
Deacon, J. Bryon
Dean, Mrs. Sherman W.
Deardorff, Miss Neva R.
Delegation Japonaise, Geneva, Switzerland
†*Dennison, Henry S.
Denny, Miss E. G.
Denny, Dr. Francis P.
Department of Labor, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Derrick, Calvin
de Schweinitz, Karl
Devine, Edward T.
Dibert, Miss Florence M.
Dickie, H. A.
Dickinson, Mrs. C. P.
Dieckmann, Miss Annetta M.
Dillenback, H. B.
Dilworth, R. J.
Dingman, Miss Annie P.
Dinwiddie, C.
Dirkes, John H.
Dobbs, Charles
Dobson, William
Doherty, Dr. Helen I.
Dole, Rev. Charles F.
Donnelly, Thomas J.
Dore, Miss C. J.
Dorrance, Rev. Samuel M.
Dougherty, Miss Lucy T.
Dow, Miss Caroline B.
Dowd, Quincy L.
Doyle, J. S.
Dreyfuss, Mrs. Ludwig
*Drury, Mrs. S. S.
Duggan, Dr. Stephen P.
Dukes, Mrs. Anna R.
Dummer, Mrs. W. F.
Dunlap, Miss Flora
Dunn, Arthur
Durham, Mrs. R. E.
Durr, Mrs. William
Dwight, Miss M. L.
Dyckman, Miss Mary L.
Dykema, P. W.

E

Earle, Mrs. R. K.
Eastman, Fred
Eastman, Miss Lucy P.
Easton, William O.
Eaton, Mrs. Horace A.
Eaton Company, T., Ltd.
*Eavenson, Howard N.
Eckstein, Nathan
Edson, John Joy
Edwards, Miss L. M.
Ehler, George W.
Ehmann, John
Ehrman, Mrs. Alexis L.
*Eisendrath, Edwin W.
Eldridge, Mrs. L. A.
Eliot, Dr. Charles W.
Eliot, Christopher R.
Eliot, Mrs. H. R.
Eliot, Samuel Ely
Ellet, Miss Minnie J.
Elliott, Edward C.
Elliott, Dr. John L.
Elsworth, Mrs. Edward
Ely, Miss Elizabeth B.
Ely, Miss Gertrude S.
Ely, Miss Mary G.
Emerson, Miss Helena Titus
Emlen, John T.
Emmet, Miss L. F.
Ennis, Mrs. Robert Berry
Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Regulation
Ensminger, Mrs. A. B.
Erbsloh, Miss Olga
Evans, Edward W.
Evans, Miss Ethel R.
Evans, Mrs. Jonathan

F

Fairchild, Milton
Falconer, Douglas P.
Falconer, Mrs. Martha P.
Falk, Mrs. Leon
Fanning, Mrs. A. L.
Farrand, Dr. Livingston
Farrington, Miss Agnes Elizabeth
Fay, William Rodman
Fechheimer, Mrs. Carl J.
Fechimer, Mrs. Henry M.
*Fechner, Robert
Federated Jewish Charities, Boston, Mass.
Feiss, Julius
Feiss, Paul L.
Fels, Maurice
Fels, Mrs. Samuel S.
Fergusson, Rev. E. M.
Fieser, James L.
Finkeldey, Miss Stella
Fischer, Dr. N. Arthur
Fischer, Rev. Theodore A.
Fisher, Galen M.
Fisher, Mrs. H. H.
*Fisher, Prof. Irving
Fisher, Mrs. Janon
Fitch, Miss Florence M.
Fitts, Miss Mary B.
Flannery, J. Rogers
***Fleck, A. W.
Fleisher, Arthur A
Fleisher, Mrs. Florence
Fleisher, Mrs. H. T.
Flentye, Miss Mae Irene
Fletcher, Mrs. J. F.
Florence Crittenton Home, Indianapolis, Ind.
*Flower,, Mrs. Anson
Floyd, Dr. J. C. M.
Foley, Miss Edna L.
Folks, Homer
Foote, Henry Wilder
*Forbes, Mrs. J. Malcolm
Ford, Charles P.
Ford, George B.
Forstall, Mrs. Nell Lathrop
Fosbroke, Rev. H.
Foster, Miss Edith
Fowler, Mrs. Margaret B.
Fox, Mrs. Anna B.
Fox, Miss Elizabeth G.
Fox, Hugh F.
Fraley, Mrs. Joseph
Francis, Miss Vida Hunt
Frank Henry L.
Frank, Mrs. William K.
Frankel, Dr. Lee K.
Franklin, Moses
Freeman, Mrs. Walter K.
French, Henry S.
Freund, Prof. Ernst
Freidman, Herbert J.
Frissell, Mrs. H. B.
Frohman, E. D.
Fry, Mrs. Emma Sheridan
Fuld, Felix
Fuller, Mrs. A. C.
Fullerton, Mrs. Kate Spencer
Furness, Prof. Caroline E.

G

***Gale, Mrs. Charles W.
Gale, Miss Mary J
Galt, J. R.
Gamble, Miss Elizabeth F.
Gamble, James N.
Gannett, Frank E.
Gannett, Miss Ruth Stiles
Gans, Mrs. Howard S.
Gardiner, Miss Elizabeth G.
Gardner, Rathbone
Garford, Mrs. A. L.
Gatzert, August
*Gavisk, Rev. Francis H.
Gebbie, Miss Marion B.
*Gemberling, Miss Adelaide
German, Frank F.
Gibson, Mrs. Frank A.
Gibson, Miss Mary K.
Gilbert, Mrs. Clinton
Gilbert, Henry J.
Gilbert, W. M.
Gilkey, Charles W.
Gillin, Dr. John Lewis
Gilman, Miss Elizabeth
Gimbel, Mrs. Bernard
Gimenez, Dr. Angel M.
Girl Scouts, Inc., New York City
Glaser, Julius
Goldenson, S. H.
Goldmark, Misses J. C. & Pauline
Goldsmith, Miss Louise B.
Gonzales, Ambrose E.
Goodcell, Mrs. Henry
Goodman, Miss Mary A.
Goodrich, Miss Annie W.
*Goodrich, Mrs. N. L.
Goulder, Miss Sybil M.
Graeser, Dr. H. R. A.
Granger, Mrs. A. O.
Granger, Miss A. P.
Greene, Mrs. F. D.
Greene, Samuel H.
Greenough, Mrs. John
Griffin, Edward H.
Griffiths, George P.
Grinnell, Mrs. E. M.
*Gruening, Miss Rose
Gucker, F. T.
Guibord, Dr. Alberta S. B.
Guinzberg, Mrs. Victor
Guiton, Miss Helen E.
Gulick, Mrs. Luther H.
Guthrie, Miss Anne

H

Hackett, J. D.
Hagedorn, Joseph
Haight, James A.
Hale, Miss Ellen
Hall, James P.
*Halleck, Mrs. R. P.
Hanauer, A. M.
Harbison, Samuel P., Estate of
Hargest, William
Harker, Miss Harriette B.
*Harris, Mrs. A. I.
Harrison, Shelby M.
Hart, Prof. A. B.
Hart, Hastings H.
Hart, Mrs. John I.
Hartshorne, Hugh
*Haslett, Mrs. S. M.
Hayes, C. Walker
*Haynes, Rowland
Hayward, J. B.
Hebberd, Charles
Hecht, George J.
Heinsheimer, Mrs. Edward L.
Heller, Mrs. E. S.
Hendricks, Mrs. Henry S.
Henshaw, J. M.
Herrick, Mrs. J. B.
Herring, Hubert C. (In Memoriam)
Hersey, Miss Ada H.
Hersloff, Mrs. N. B.
Herz, Mrs. F. W.
Hickin, Miss Eleanor Maude
Hill, C. D.
Hill, Mrs. John Clark
*Hill, Dr. William Preston
Hillman, Sidney
Hills, Mrs. James M.
Hinsberg, Stanley K.
Hirshfield, Mrs. Benjamin S.
Hitch, Miss Ruth A.
Hitchcock, Miss Jane E.
Hitchcock, Mrs Lemuel
Hobson, Dr. Sarah M.
Hodges, Miss V.
*Hodgman, Mrs. W. L.
Hodgson, Mrs. F. G.
Hoey, Miss Jane M.
Hoggson, W. J.
Hoke, Sam W.
Holden, Arthur C.
Holladay, Mrs. Charles B.
Holland, E. O.
Holland, Parke D.
Hollander, Walter
Hollingshead, Rev. George G.
Holmes, C. O.
Hooker, Mrs. E. H.
Hooper, Mrs. Bertha Freeman
Houghton, Miss E. G.
Houghton, Miss May
Howard, John R., Jr.
Howell, Mrs. John White
Huggins, Mrs. G. E.
Hullihen, Walter
Hulst, George D.
Hunter, Miss Anna F.
Hunter, Henry C.
Hunziker, Mrs. B. P.
Hutchins, Mrs. John Eddy
Hutchinson, Miss Margaret
Hutchison, Charles E.
Hyndman, Miss Helen W.

I

Ickes, Harold L.
Ihlder, John
Ingersoll, Mrs. E. P.
Ingersoll, Mrs. Raymond V.
Ingraham, Mrs. Frieda Hohman
Ingram, Miss Frances
Irene Kaufmann Settlement
Irving Miss Bertha A.
Isaacs, Lewis M.

J

*Jackson, James F.
Jackson, Leroy F.
Jackson, Mrs. Willard C.
Jacobs, H. H.
Jansen, John J.
Jasspon, Mrs. W. H.
Jeffrey, J. W.
Jenkins, Mrs. E. C.
Jenks, James L.
Jenswold, Christopher
*Jewett, Miss Alice Natalie
Johnson, Miss Evelyn P.
Johnson, Fred R.
Johnson, G. H.
*Johnson, H. H.
Johnson, Miss Rose L.
Johnson, Miss Selma
Johnstone, F. B.
Jonas, Ralph
Jones, Miss Amelia H.
Jones, Miss Helen S.
Jones, Mrs. S. M.
Jordan, David Starr
Joseph, Isaac

K

Kanzler, Mrs. Ernest
Katz, Mrs. Abram
Kaufman, A. R.
Kaufmann, Mrs. Chester
Kaufmann, Fritz
Kaufmann, Mrs. Raymond
Keiser & Boasberg
Keiser, Mrs. Frances Kaercher
Kelley, Mrs. Florence
*Kellogg, Arthur
*Kellogg, Mrs. Frederic R.
Kellogg, L. O.
Kellogg, Mrs. Morris W.
Kellogg, O. D.
Kelsey, Dr. Carl
Kenderdine, John D.
*Kennedy, Prof. F. L.
*Kimball, Miss Martha S.
*Kimber, Miss N. B.
King, Delcevare
King, Mrs. Edith Shatto
*King, Henry C.
Kirch, Miss Nora
Kirchwey, George W.
Kirkpatrick, E. A.
Kirkwood, Mrs. Robert C.
Kittanning, Pa., Library
Klauber, Miss Leda
Klee, Max
Kleinert, Miss H. E.
Knappen, Judge Loyal E.
Knight, Miss Mary A.
Koshland, Daniel E.
Kroilk, Julian H.
Kulakofsky, Mrs. J. H.
Kunkle, Edward C.
Kursheedt, Roland S.
Kyle, Miss Anne D.

L

Lamont, Miss E. K.
LaMonte, Mrs. G. M.
*La Monte, Miss Helen D.
Lamson, Miss Martha
Landmann, Miss M. V.
Lane, Mrs. J. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Membership Base of Survey Associates

Miss Ellen E.
Miss Gertrude
Miss Evadne M.
Bruno
Mrs. Gamble
e, Mrs. Charlotte
, Rev. W. A.
er, Miss Florence E.
Robert F.
s Alice
s. Francis H.
Mrs Thomas
Irvin F
Mrs. Irving
Miss Esther
Miss Elisabeth
Eugene
lgar A.
dwin T.
obert E.
Vilfred
Mrs. Gracia
Miss Marion
Miss Grace M.
C. A.
Dr. Samuel McCune
Janice Reed
Mrs. Horatio G.
Mrs. Joseph P., Jr.
M. G.
rs. Arthur
ax
Hon. James
Rev. L. B.
Mrs. C. E.
rs. Thomas F.
ss Isabel Ely
s. J. Anderson
Augustus P.
rederick D.
H.
Mrs. Allen, Jr.
eaconess A. W.
& Mrs. Martin
mon J.
n, Miss Katharine
Miss Florence H.
harles E.
ss Bertha E.
arles O.
s. George A.

M

, Miss Betty
ll, Mr. & Mrs. E. C.
V. F.
ss, John H.
y, John
Daniel S.
k, Miss Anne
k, Rt. Rev. John N.
Mrs. H. Gordon
, Miss Mary E.
Mrs. Duncan
d, E. W.
Miss I. M.
Miss Rose J.
, Mrs. A. J.
n, Mrs. A.
Miss Fannie
Francis H.
, Miss Louise
Sayre
ev. John G.
Mrs. J. W.
Mrs. *Emanuel*
Dr. M.
er, Rabbi Eugene
Frank A.
Mrs. Louis C.
Theodore H.
Alfred E.
Mrs. A. W.
Dr. B. H.
. Harris, Jr.
Mrs. Seabury
S. T.
iss Margaret C.
L. A.
rs. Levy
& Mrs. George H.
Miss Agnes
iss Margaret K.
rof. Bruce L.
Mrs. M.
rs. William R.
harles C.
Mrs. John
iss Sara
ev. William P.
Miss Christina
s. Oscar
Darwin J.
Adolf
Mrs. Ellas
iss Edith
ss Annie
S. F. A.
George N.
James Alexander
s. James R.
v. Lindley H.
Walter McNab
Mrs. L.
Wesley C.
rry L.
C. M.
rs. Adeline Murdoch
iss Mary
J. M.
ry, Mrs. W. A.

Moody, *Prof.* Herbert R.
Moore, Mrs. G. A.
Moore, Mrs. Paul
Moore, Miss Sybil Jane
Moorehouse, Dr. G. W.
†Moot, Adelbert
Morganstern, Albert G.
Morison, Horace
Morris, Mrs. Dave H.
*Morse, Mr. & Mrs. H. M.
*Morton, Mrs. Isaac W.
Moss, Miss Margaret Steel
Motoji, Judge S.
Moxcey, Miss Mary E.
Mullenbach, James
Murdoch, Mrs. W. L.
Murphy, J. Prentice
Murray, Miss Catherine
Musgrove, J. T.
Myers, Miss Jessie

N

Nagel, Charles
Nagle, Mrs. Ellen R.
Nathan, Edgar J.
National Window Glass Workers
Nealley, E. M.
Neer, Miss Mary L.
Nesbitt, Miss Florence
Newell, Mrs. W. A.
Newsholme, Sir Arthur
Newman, Miss A. Evelyn
Newton, A. J.
New York School of Social Work
Nichols, Dr. William H.
Nicolay, Miss Helen
Nicoll, Mrs. Benjamin
Ninde, George
North, Miss Dorthy
Norton, William J.
Norton, W. W.
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd.
Nutting, Franklin P.
Nystrom, Paul H.

O

O'Brien, Dr. Stephen L.
Ochsner, *Mrs.* A. J.
Odum, Howard W.
Ogilvie, Miss Nellie
Oleson, Mrs. O. M.
Oliver, Sir Thomas
Olyphant, Robert
Openhym, Mrs. Adolphe
Orton, Dr. Susanne
Osborne, Miss Lucy A.
Oseroff, A.
Ostheimer, Dr. A. J.
Otis, Rowland

P

Page, Dr. Calvin Gates
Paget, Mrs. Blanche J.
Paine, Miss Helen
Palmer, Miss Henrietta R.
Palmer, Miss Kate A.
Park, Rev. J. Edgar
Park, Judge J. R.
Parker, Mrs. Gordon
*Parsons, Miss Emma
Parsons, Philip A.
*Pass, Mrs. James
Passmore, Miss Charlotte W.
Patrick, Miss Sara L.
*Pattison, Miss Ernestine
Peabody, Augustus S.
Peabody, Miss E. R.
Peabody, Miss Margaret C. (In Memoriam)
Pearce, Dr. R. M.
Peart, Commissioner William
Pelxotto, Dr. Jessica
Penn, W. F.
Perkins, Miss Emily S.
Perkins, Mrs. H. F.
Perlman, Jess
Persons, W. Frank
Peskind, Dr. A.
Peters, *Prof.* Iva L.
Pfaelzer, Mrs. Frank A.
Pfeiffer, C. W.
Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity
Phillips, Fred A.
Phillips, Mrs. Jackson Cole
Phillips, Mrs. Sarah
†Pinchot, Hon. Gifford
Pinchot, Mrs. Minturn
Pino, Mr. & Mrs. J. Arthur
Pittsburgh Council Catholic Women
Platt, Philip S.
Plaut, Robert
Playter, Miss Charlotte S.
Plumb Plan League
Pollak, Mrs. J. A.
Pomeroy, Dr. Ralph H.
Porter, A. J.
Porterfield, W. H.
Pound, Prof. Roscoe
Powell, Miss Rachel Hopper
Powlison, Charles F.
Pratt, Charles H.
Pratt, John T.
Pratt, Mrs. John T.
Prentiss, Mrs. S. R.
Price, Miss Blanche D.
Prisk, Charles H.
Prizer, Edward
Pryor, Miss Emily M.
Publicity Committee, National Board, Y. W. C. A., New York City
Purdy, Lawson
*Putnam, Mrs. Charles P.
Putney, Miss Eva C.
Pyfer, Fred S.
Pyle, Robert

Q

Quan, Mrs. James E.

R

Rabinowitz, Mrs. Aaron
Ralston, Jackson H.
Raoul, Gaston C.
Rapp, Miss Margaret E.
Rath, James A.
Rauh, Mrs. A. S.
Rauh, Mrs. Enoch
Rauh, Marcus
Rawson, Mrs. E. B.
Red Cross, Cleveland, Ohio
Reed, Miss Elizabeth E.
Reeder, Dr. R. R.
Regensburg, Mrs. Jerome
Reid, Miss Helen R. Y.
Reimer, Miss Isabelle A.
Renard, Miss Blanche
Renold, Charles G.
Reticker, Miss Ruth
***Reynolds, James Bronson
Reynolds, Paul R.
Rhebergh, Miss Rose Ingred
Rheinstrom, Mrs. A.
Rhoads, J. Edgar
Richards, Miss Katharine L.
Richardson, Miss Ethel
Ricks, James Hoge
Rieber, Prof. Charles H.
Riley, Rev. Lester Leake
Rippin, Mrs. Jane Deeter
*Rissmann, Otto
Roach, E. S.
Roberts, John E.
Robertson, A. W.
Robertson, Miss Georgia
Robie, Miss Amelia H.
*Robins, *Raymond*
Robinson, B. B.
Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. Louis N.
Robinson, Dr. William J.
Robison, G.
Rochester, Mrs. R. H. (In Memoriam)
Rohrbaugh, Titus C.
Rosenfeld, Mrs. Maurice
Rosenstock, Miss Hattie E.
Rosenthal, Mrs. William
Ross, Prof. E. A.
Rousmaniere, Rev. E. S.
Routzahn, Evart G.
Routzahn, Mrs. Mary Swain
Rowell, Miss Dorothy C.
Rubovits, Toby
Rudolph, Miss Bertha
Ruffner, H. W.
Rumely, Mrs. E. A.
Rumsey, Mrs. C. C.
*Russell, Miss Marie
Rutledge, Carl C.
Ryan, Rev. John A.

S

Sabloff, Dr. Louis
Sackett, Miss Mary M.
*Sage, Dean
Sailer, Randolph C.
Sailer, Dr. T. H. P.
St. John, Capt. Arthur
St. *Paul* Association
Salmon, Miss Lucy M.
Saltonstall, Mrs. Robert
Samson, Harry G.
Samuels, Caesar
Sanborn, Edward E.
Sanderson, Ross W.
Sandford, Miss Ruth
Sapiro, Milton D.
Sargent, Dr. D. A.
Sartori, Mrs. Joseph Francis
Saul, Charles R.
Savage, Theodore F.
Sayles, Miss Mary B.
Sayre, Mrs. F. B.
Sayre, Mrs. Wm. H.
Schieffelin, Dr. William Jay
Schiller, Mrs. W. B.
Schlesinger, Mrs. Amanda
*Schonblom, H. E.
Schoyer, Wm. E.
Schroeder, Dr. Mary G.
Schuchman, F. E.
Scofield, E. M.
Scott, Miss Nell
Scovell, C. H.
*Scripps, Miss E. B.
Scrymser, Mrs. J.
Scudder, Miss Vida D.
Searle, Mr. & Mrs. R. A.
Sears, Miss Amelia
*Seaver, Benjamin F.
Seaver, H. L.
Sedgwick, Rev. Theodore
Selekman, Ben
Selig, Mrs. Sol
Seligman, Prof. Edwin R. A.
Sewell, Miss Marjorie
Shaffer, George J.
Shapleigh, Miss Amelia
Sharp, Mrs. A. B.
Sharp, Mrs. W. B.
Shaw, E. C.
Shaw, Dr. H. A.
Shaw, Robert Alfred
Shaw, Miss S. Adele
Sheffield, Mrs. Ada E.
Sherrard, Mrs. *Henry G.*
Sherwin, Miss Prudence
Shinn, Charles H.
Shipman, Richard D.
Shloss, Mrs. Sam M.
Sibley, F. Harper
Sicher, Dudley D.
Simkhovitch, Mrs. Mary K.
Simon, John
Sims, Mrs. W. S.
Sinsheimer, Henry
Sinton, Miss Bessie
Sisson, Dr. Edward O.
Skinner, Miss E. Mabel
Slade, Francis Louis
Slesinger, Donald
Smith, Mrs. Anna H.
Smith, Miss Elizabeth H.
Smith, Miss Hilda W.
Smith, James A.
Smith, Jesse L.
Smith & Kaufmann, Inc.
Smith, Miss Lois B.
Smith, Marshall D.
Smith, Mrs. S. Lewis
Smith, Theobald
Smith, Willard H.
Smithe, Frank B.
Snedden, Dr. David
Snell, Miss Elizabeth M.
Snellenburg, Mrs. Morton G.
Social Workers Club, Indianapolis, Ind.
Soden, Mrs. Charles P.
Solenberger, Edwin D.
Sommers, Benjamin
Sonneborn, S. B.
Sonnedecker, Miss Annas F.
Southwick, Miss Grace Ruth
Southworth, Miss Mary L.
Spalding, Miss Sarah G.
Speer, Mrs. Robert E.
Spencer, Mrs. Anna Garlin
Sprague, Miss Anne
Sprague, Miss Florence
Stackpole, *Miss Caroline* E.
Stacy, Thomas I.
Stanley, Mrs. Philip B.
Stearns Edward R.
Stearns Wayland D.
Stecker, Miss H. Dora
Steedman, Mrs. E. H.
Stein, Mrs. Fred M.
Stelzle, Charles
Stepanek, Dr. B.
Stephens, Capt. Roderick
Stern, Mrs. Horace
Stix, Mrs. A. L.
Stokes, Miss Helen Phelps
Stone, Miss Annie
Stone, Robert B.
Straus Mrs. Nathan, Jr.
Straus, Mrs. Roger
Strauss Mrs. Berthold
Street Elwood
Strobel, Chrales L.
Strong, Mrs. L. C.
Strong, Rev. Sydney
Strunsky, Mrs. Simeon
Sturgis, Miss L. C.
Sturgis, Miss M. R.
Sullivan, Daniel Richard
Sullivan, Fred M.
Sullivan, Miss Selma
Sullivan, Miss M. Louise
Sullivan, Mrs. T. R.
Sunstein, Mrs. Elias
Sutton, Miss Edna
*Sweet, Mrs. Carroll Fuller

T

Taft, Mrs. Lorado
Tanner, Allan
Tarbell, Miss Ida M.
Taussig, Prof. F. W.
Tawney, G. A.
Taylor, Miss Anna H.
Taylor, Miss Gladys
Taylor, Prof. Graham
Taylor, Graham R.
Taylor, Miss Helena
Taylor, Mrs. Isabella B.
Taylor, Rev. Livingston
Teller, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney A.
Terry, Miss Harriet W.
Teter, Lucius
Thacher, Mrs. Archibald G.
Thaw, Benjamin
Thayer, George A.
Thayer, Mrs. Helen R.
Thomas, Mrs. Jerome B.
Thompson, M. D.
Thorndike, Sturgis H.
Thorne, Samuel
Thorp, Willard B.
Thorsen, Mrs. W. R.
Tiemann, Miss Elsie C.
Tihen, Rt. Rev. J. H.
Tilton, Mrs. Elizabeth
Tipple, Mrs. Albert N.
Tippy, Dr. Worth M.
Titsworth, Charles G.
Todd, Prof. A. J.
Tomeoka, Rev. Kosuke
Tower, Mrs. Russell B.
Towne, Miss Elizabeth
*Townsend, J. Barton
*Traisor, Charles H.
Trask, Miss Mary G.
Trotter, Miss Elizabeth
Trowbridge, Mrs. A. B.
Tudor, Mrs. W. W.
Tweedy, R. B.
Tyson, Francis
Tyson, Russell

U

Ueland, Mrs. Andreas
Ufford, Mr. & Mrs. Walter S.
United Mine Workers of America
Upson, Dr. L. D.

V

Vanderlip, F. A.
van Dyke, Rev. Tertius
Van Horn, Miss Olive O.
Van Kleeck, Miss Mary
Van Marle, D. J.
Vannier, Mrs. Charles
Van Vechten, C. D.
Van Winkle, Mrs. Mina C.
Vaughan, J. C.
Vedder, Henry C.
Veeder, Miss Mary A.
Volger, B. G.
Vose, Mrs. F. P.

W

Wacker, Charles H.
Wadsworth, Mrs. Augustus B
Waldman, Morris D.
Walker, Miss Grace T.
Wallace, George R.
Walter, Mrs. C. R.
Walter, Mrs. Isaac N.
Ward, Rev. Harry F.
Ward, Miss Kate M.
Ware, Mrs. Charles E.
Ware, Rev. Edward Twichell
Warmer, George A.
Warner, Arthur J.
Warren, George A.
Warrum, Henry
Washburn, Miss Hope
Waterman, Mrs. Daisy G.
Waters, Miss Yssabella G.
Watson, Frank D.
Watson, Mrs. Katharine C.
Weber, Mrs. *Edward* Y.
Weed, Miss Mabel
Weihl, Miss Addie
Weil, A. Leo
Weil, Mrs. Sol
Weil, Mrs. S. M.
Weinig, Bernard
Wells, Miss Katherine Z.
Wendte, Rev. Charles W.
Wescott, Ralph W.
Westgate, Lewis G.
Westing, Mrs. G. H.
Weston, Miss Mary L.
Wetherell, S. P., Jr.
Wetmore, E. D.
Weyerhaeuser, Mrs. J. P.
Wheeler, Miss Mary Phelps
Wheeler, Dr. Theodora
White, Miss Edna May
White, *Harold* F.
White, Miss May W.
Whitehead, F. C.
Whitney, Prof. & *Mrs.* A. W.
Whitney, Miss Charlotte Anita
Whittemore, Mrs. F. W.
Whitten, Robert
Wiecking, Mrs. H. R.
Wierman, Miss Sarah
Wilcox, Miss Mabel I.
*Wilkinson, Otis
Willcox, W. F.
Williams, Aubrey
***Williams, Bishop Charles D.
Williams, Mrs. Charles D.
Williams, Mrs. George R.
Williams, H. A.
Williams, Miss Marie
Willis, Miss Lina
Wilson, Mrs. E. C.
Wilson, G. K.
Wing, Albert L.
Winkler, Miss *Helen*
Winter, Mrs. L. W.
Winterburn, Mrs. Rosa V.
Wittick, William A.
Wolbarst, Dr. A. L.
Wolf, Mrs. Albert
Wolf, Mrs. Morris
Wolf, R. B.
Wolff, Mrs. W. A.
Wood, Charles Morgan
Wood, Mrs. Joseph S.
*Wood, Thomas
Woods, A. F.
Woods, Mrs. C. M.
Woolley, Mrs. Helen T.
Workman, Miss Mary
Wright, George H. B.
*Wright, Dr. Jonathan
Wright, William Burnet, Jr.
Wunderle, Horace G.
Wylie, Miss Laura J.

Y

Young, B. L.

Z

Zabriskie, Miss Susan Romeyn
Zaremba, Miss Clara
Zonne, A. E.
Zugsmith, Mrs. Edwin

* Gave also to General Fund
** Paid also Cooperating Subscription
*** Deceased
‡ Gave also to Graphic Fund
†† Gave also to Social Practice Fund
† Gave also to Industry

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

General Fund

($40,125)

†Chamberlain, Joseph P.	$1,000
‡de Forest, Robert W.	1,000
‡Rosenwald, Julius	1,000
‡Straight, Mrs. Willard	1,000
Anonymous	500
Burnham, Miss M. A.	500
Cabot, Dr. Richard C.	500
Hatch, Mrs. Harold	500
‡Lamont, Mrs. T. W.	500
†Lasker, Miss Florina and Mr. Edward and Mrs. Rosensohn	500
‡Lewisohn, Adolph	500
††Macy, V. Everit	500
‡Warburg, Felix N.	500
Lee, Joseph	250
Eisendrath, Mrs. Joseph N.	200
Woodward, Dr. George	200
Carter, Richard B.	150

$100 Contributors

Anonymous
Becker, A. G.
†Blow, Mrs. G. P.
Bonnell, Henry H.
Brown, David A.
Brown, James W.
**Bush, W. T.
Castle, Mrs. George P.
Colvin, Miss Catharine
**Converse, Miss Mary E.
Curtis, Miss Frances G.
De Silver, Mr. & Mrs. Albert
Deutsch, Mrs. Armand
Du Pont, Mrs. Coleman
Flexner, Bernard
Ford, Mrs. Henry
***Gardiner, Robert H.
Goff, Frederick H. (In Memoriam)
Greenfield, Mrs. Albert M.
Kahn, Otto H.
**Kellogg, Arthur
Kellogg, Mr. & Mrs. Frederic R.
Lewis, Mrs. Theodore J.
‡Lewisohn, Sam A.
McCormick, Elizabeth Memorial Fund
McGregor, Tracy W.
Mack, Judge Julian W.
Marston, George W.
Mason, Miss Ida M.
May, Mr. & Mrs. Walter A.
Merriam, Mrs. W. H.
Meyer, Alfred C.
Morley, Frederick H. (In Memoriam)
Pollak, Mrs. Fannie M.
Pope, Mrs. Willard
*Post, James H.
Pulitzer, Joseph Jr.
‡Rhoads, Mrs. Charles J.
Robinson, Henry M.
‡Rosenbaum, Mrs. E. F.
Rosenberg, Max L.
Rosenthal, Lessing
Rounds, R. S.
Sandels, Dr. C. C.
Sapiro, Aaron L.
Schaffner, Joseph (In Memoriam)
**Scripps, Miss E. B.
Selling, Ben
Sherwin, Miss Belle
‡Sibley, Miss Florence
†Steinam, Mrs. Edward S.
‡Swift, Harold
Swope, Gerard
Torsch, E. L.
**Townsend, J. Barton
Upson, Mrs. H. S.
Volker, William
‡Warburg, Paul M.
Webster, Edwin S.
Weeks, Rufus W.
Winkler, Eli

$75 Contributors

Belknap, Mrs. M. B.
Buckstaff, Mrs. Florence G.
Delano, Frederic A.
†Eastman, Mr. & Mrs. L. R., Jr.
Hazard, Mrs. F. R.
Koshland, Mrs. Marcus S.
Lattimer, Gardner
Lillie, Frank R.
Peabody, Rev. Endicott
Saunders, B. H.
Sisson, Francis H.
Spingarn, J. E.
**Wilkinson, Otis

$50 Contributors

Anonymous
Aaron, Marcus
Andrews, Mrs. W. H.
Asher, L. E.
Baldwin, Arthur D.
Barbey, Henry G.
Bernheim, Dr. Alice
Bigger, Frederick
Blaney, Mrs. Charles D.
Brewer, Franklin N.
Burlingham, C. C.
Butzel, Fred M.
Chamberlain, Mrs. Joseph P.
Chapin, Miss Caroline B.
Cole, Mrs. Arthur H.
**Cravath, Paul D.
Cushing, O. K.
Doyle, Nicholas A.
Dreier, Miss Mary E.
Earle, Mrs. E. P.
Eidlitz, Otto M.
English, H. D. W.
**Forbes, Mrs. J. Malcolm
Ford, Mrs. Bruce
Frank, Walter
Giles, Miss Anne H.
Gleason, Herbert P.
Hazard, Miss Caroline
Higgins, Charles M.
Hilles, William T.
Hoag, Mr. & Mrs. C. G.
Ide, Mrs. Francis P.
Ingraham, Mrs. H. C. M.
Ives, Mrs. D. G.
Jackson, Miss Mary Louisa
Janeway, Rev. F. L.
Kellogg, Paul U.
Kent, Hon. William
Kleinstuck, Mrs. C. G.
Kuhn, Mrs. Simon
MacLeish, Mrs. A.
Mack, Mrs. Clarence E.
Mack, J. W.
Madeira, Mrs. L. C.
Mary Hillard Society
Mason, Miss Mary T.
May, Mrs. Herbert L.
Milbank, Albert G.
Moors, Mrs. John F.
Morrow, Mrs. D. W.
Morse, Miss Frances R.
Newborg, Mrs. M.
Norton, Miss Grace
Parsons, Reginald H.
Patterson, Mrs. E. L.
Peabody, George Foster
Pope, Willard
Porter, Rev. L. C.
Potter, Miss Blanche
Potts, Thomas C.
Pratt, George D., Jr.
Price, Mrs. O. J.
Reynolds, Colonel Dorrance
Richmond, Miss Winifred
Rogers, Francis
Rosenfeld, Mrs. M. C.
Sayre, J. N.
Schaffner, Joseph Halle
†Schwarzenbach, Robert J. F.
Thum, William
Vanderlip, Mrs. Frank A.
Vincent, George E.
Waid, D. E.
Weil, Mrs. Henry
Wile, Dr. Ira S.
Willcox, Miss M. A.
Wittmer, Henry
Wolff, Mrs. Lewis S.

$25 Contributors

Abbott, Mrs. Henry H.
Adams, Banton E.
Addams, Miss Jane
Almy, Frederic
American Rolling Mill Co.
Anonymous
Ashley, R. L.
Athey, Mrs. C. N.
Bacharach, Mrs. S.
**Baker, Mrs. Horace Forbes
**Baldwin, Mrs. Harry A.
Baldwin, Mrs. H. P.
Bartol, Miss E. H.
Barus, Mrs. Carl
Bayard, J. W.
Behrend, Dr. Otto F.
Bellamy, George A.
Bender, Mrs. Inez J.
Beran, T.
Bissell, Miss Eleanor
Blackstone, Mrs. T. B.
**Blauvelt, Warren S.
Blochman, L. E.
Blumenthal, George
Bookman, C. M.
Borg, Mrs. Sidney
Brewer, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities
Brooks, Miss Bertha G.
Brooks, Mrs. Charles
Brown, Miss Dorothy F.
Bruere, Robert W.
Bucher, Mrs. E. S.
Buell, Miss Bertha G.
Bulkley, Dunton & Co.
Bumstead, Miss Ethel Q.
Bunker, George R.
Burnham, E. Lewis
Burnham, Mrs. George, Jr.
Burns, Allen T.
Camp, Mrs. George R.
Carpenter, Mrs. Benjamin
Chaffee, H. Almon
Chapin, L. F.
Cheever, Miss Helen
Cheney, Dr. H. W.
Cleaver, Mrs. Albert N.
Clowes, F. J.
Coffee, Mrs. Doris H. (In Memoriam)
Cole, Edward F.
Conyngton, Miss Mary
**Conyngton, Thomas
Coolidge, Mrs. Dane
Cope, F. R., Jr.
Council of Jewish Women, Rochester, N. Y.
Criley, Miss Martha L.
Crook, W. Harris
Curtis, Miss Isabella
Curtis, James F.
Dakin, Mrs. Henry D.
Davis, Miss Betsey B.
†Davis, J. Lionberger
Davis, Dr. Katharine Bement
de Forest, Henry L.
DeHoratiis, Dr. Joseph
Dell, Rev. Burnham North
Dennis, Dr. L.
†**Dennison, Henry S.
Diack, Mr. & Mrs. A. W.
Dodge, Percival
Donaldson, Mrs. Henry H.
Dreier, Mrs. H. E.
Du Bois, Mrs. Anna G.
Ducharme, George A.
**Eavenson, Howard N.
Eddy, Sherwood
Edgerton, Charles E.
Edwards, William
Ehrich, Mrs. Adelaide Price
**Eisendrath, Edwin W.
Elkus, Abram I.
Ely, Miss Augusta C.
Emerson, Dr. Haven
Evans, Miss Anna Cope
Farnswroth, Charles H.
Farwell, Mrs. John V.
"F"
Fechheimer, Mrs. S. Marcus
Ferry, Mansfield
**Fisher, Prof. Irving
Fisk, Miss M. L.
Fitch, John A.
Fleet, A. S.
Fleisher, Alexander
**Flower, Mrs. Anson
Ford, Mrs. Edsel
Ford, Mrs. John Battice
Fradkin, Mrs. L. H.
Freeman, Harrison B.
Friedlander, Edgar
Frothingham, John W.
Fulford, Mrs. George T.
Gage, Lyman J.
Gavit, John P.
Geller, Mrs. F.
George, Miss Julia
George, W. D.
Gilmore, Miss Marcia
Greenebaum, Edgar N.
Griffith, Miss Alice S.
Groman, Clinton A.
Guillou, Mrs. A.
Guinzberg, Mrs. Harry A.
Hale, Robert L.
Hall, Mrs. Keppele
**Halleck, Mrs. R. P.
Hallowell, Mrs. F. W.
Hamilton, Dr. Alice
Harper, J. C.
**Harris, Mrs. A. I.
Hart, Mrs. Harry
**Haslett, Mrs. S. M.
Hatch, Mrs. P. E.
Heard, Mrs. Dwight B.
Heinz, Howard
Henshaw, Miss R. G.
Hilton, George
Hirsch, Mrs. Alcan
Hitch, Mrs. Frederic Delano
Holt, Miss Ellen
Holt, Colonel Lucius H.
Howe, Mrs. F. J.
Howland, Miss Isabel
Hoyt, Mrs. John Sherman
Huyck, Mrs. Edmund N.
Huyck, Mrs. F. C.
Hyde, E. Francis
Ingham, Miss Mary H.
Isaacs, Stanley M.
Jackson, Mrs. Percy
Jamison, Miss Margaret A.
Jewett, Dr. Mary B.
Johnson, William Templeton
†Jones, Miss Myrta L.
Kahn, Mrs. Albert
Kane, Francis Fisher
Kelley, Nicholas
Kellogg, Miss Clara N.
**Kennedy, Prof. F. L.
**Kimber, Miss N. B.
King, Clarence
King, Mrs. R. F.
Kingsbury, John A.
Kirkbride, Miss Mary B.
Knowles, Morris
Kohn, Robert D.
La Monte, Miss Caroline B.
Lathrop, Miss Julia C.
Lee, Thomas
Lewis, Theodore J.
Lewisohn, Misses Alice & Irene
Linton, M. Albert
Lippincott, Miss Mary W.
Lobenstine, Miss Belle W.
Loomis, N. H.
Love, John W.
Lowenstein, Solomon
Lucas, William Palmer
**Ludington, Miss Katharine
Ludlow, H. S.
Lukens, Herman T.
McAlpin, C. W.
McConnell, Rev. Francis J.
McCord, Miss Mary Rose
McCormick, Miss M. V.
McGrath, James
McRae, Milton A.
Mack, Ralph W.
Macomber, Miss Bertha
Metzger, David
Milbank, Jeremiah
Miller, Miss Arabella H.
Miller, Nathan J.
Moore, Miss Alice E.
Moore, H. H.
Moore, Mrs. Mary Young
Morgenthau, Mrs. Rita W.
Morris, Mrs. Harrison S.
**Morse, Mr. & Mrs. H. M.
Munsell, A. E. O.
Myers, Paul N.
Nash, W. K.
National Federation of Post Office Clerks
Neill, Charles P.
Norris, George W.
Norris, Miss J. Anna
Noyes, Mrs. Charles P.
Noyes, Henry T.
Paddock, Bishop Robert L.
Paddock, Mrs. Robert L.
Paine, Rev. George L.
**Parsons, Miss Emma
**Pattison, Miss Ernestine
Peabody, Mrs. Charles
Peabody, Prof. Francis G.
Perkins, Roger
Pischel, Mrs. Kaspar
Pitou, Miss Annie J.
Polachek, Mrs. Victor
Pope, G. D.
Porter, Mrs. James F.
*Post, James H.
Prentiss, F. F.
Publicity Dept., Detroit Community Fund
Rafferty, Fred
Rector, Miss L. E.
Rice, Mrs. W. G., Jr.
Robbins, Mrs. Frances C. L.
**Robins, Raymond
Robinson, Mrs. George O.
Rogan, Ralph F.
Rosenbaum, Selig
Rosenberg, Abraham
Rosenberry, M. B.
Rothermel, John J.
Rowell, Miss Olive B.
Rubens, Mrs. Charles
**Russell, Miss Marie
Sage, L. H.
Sayre, Miss Julia A.
**Schonblom, H. E.
Schroeder, Hyman
Scott, Mrs. H. B.
Seabrook, Mrs. H. H.
Seager, Mrs. Henry R.
Sears, Miss Annie L.
Seligman, Mrs. Isaac N.
Senior, Max
Senior, Mrs. Max
Shaw, Mrs. R. G.
Sherman, Charles A.
Sherman, Miss Corinne A.
Skinner, D. E.
Smith, Miss Mary Rozet
Smith, Mrs. Ruth Fairbank
Smith, Theodore Clarke
Spahr, Mrs. Charles B.
Stannard, Mrs. M. E.
Stella, Dr. Antonia
Stix, Mrs. S. L.
Stoltze, Mrs. F. H.
Straus, Mrs. H. Grant
Strong, Mrs. J. R.
Swan, Mrs. Joseph R.
**Sweet, Mrs. Carroll Fuller
Tiemann, Miss Edith W.
Thaw, Mrs. William, Jr.
Thilo, Miss Frances
Thompson, Mrs. William Reed
Thornley, William H.
Thorp, Mrs. J. G.
Tiffany, Mrs. Charles L.
Titsworth, F. S.
Torrance, Mrs. Francis J.
Tower, Edward M. C.
Townsend, Miss Harriet
Troup, Miss Agnes G.
Van Schaick, John, Jr.
Villard, Mrs. Henry
Villard, Oswald G.
Vonnegut, Franklin
Wadsworth, Eliot
Wanner, Rev. Clarence R.
Wald, Miss Lillian D.
Waldo, Miss Alice
Walker, Mrs. A. C.
Walnut, T. Henry
Walsh, Frank P.
Ward, Artemas
Watson, Miss Lucy C.
Watt, Rolla V.
Weissenbach, Mrs. M. K.
West, W. L.
White, Burton F.
White, Miss Ruth
Whitfield, J. A.
Whitmarsh, Mrs. H. A.
Wilbur, Walter B.
Wilcox, Ansley
Wilcox, Delos F.
Williams, David W.
Williams, Mrs. L. C.
Willock, Harry H.
Wilson, Miss Mildred W.
Wise, Dr. Stephen S.
Zabriskie, Mrs. C.

Unclassified Contributors

Baldwin, Mrs. Ruth Standish	$40
Gannett, Mrs. Wm. C.	40
Wittpenn, Mrs. H. O.	40
Sioussat, Mr. & Mrs. St. George L.	35
Bancroft, Mrs. Wm. P.	20
Marston, Miss Helen D.	20
Norton, Miss Mary	20
**Seaver, Benjamin F.	20
Senter, Miss J. Augusta	20
Woodman, Miss Mary	20
Becker, James H.	15
Bronson, Rev. Oliver Hart	15
Cannon, Miss Mary Antoinette	15
Gifford, Dr. H.	15
Hillard, Miss Mary R.	15
Holt, Mrs. L. E.	15
Howard, Mrs. C. McH.	15
Johnson, Arthur S.	15
Johnson, Mrs. Edward J.	15
Liveright, Mrs. I. A.	15
MacNaughton, Miss Agnes B.	15
Murray, Miss Helen G.	15
Musgrove, W. J.	15
Thompson, Thomas (Trust)	15
Warner, Mrs. A. D.	15

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

**Anthony, Miss Julia B.	10
**Anonymous	10
**Baerwald, Mrs. Paul	10
**Barus, Mr. & Mrs. Maxwell	10
**Castle, Miss H. E. A.	10
**Chapin, Mrs. R. C.	10
**Cochran, Miss Fanny T.	10
**Davis, Miss Anna N.	10
**Drury, Mrs. S. S.	10
**Fechner, Robert	10
**Gavisk, Rev. Francis H.	10
**Gamberling, Miss Adelaide	10
**Goodrich, Mrs. N. L.	10
**Gruening, Miss Rose	10
**Haynes, Rowland	10
**Hill, Dr. William Preston	10
**Hodgman, Mrs. W. L.	10
**Jackson, James F.	10
**Jewett, Miss Alice Natalie	10
**Johnson, H. H.	10
**Kimball, Miss Martha S.	10
**La Monte, Miss Helen D.	10
**Lawrence, Mrs. Charlotte	10
**Manny, Frank A.	10
**Martin, Mrs. A. W.	10
**Morton, Mrs. Isaac W.	10
**Pass, Mrs. James	10
**Putnam, Mrs. Charles P.	10
**Rissmann, Otto	10
**Sage, Dean	10
**Trailser, Charles H.	10
**Wood, Thomas	10
**Wright, Dr. Jonathan	10
Hayden, Rev. Joel B.	8
**King, Henry C.	5
White, Miss Edith M.	2

Foreign Service Fund

($1,020)

Dodge, Cleveland H.	$250
Scattergood, Mrs. Thomas	200
Anonymous	100
Ollesheimer, Mrs. Henry (In Memoriam)	100
Scattergood, J. Henry	100
Scattergood, Miss Margaret	100
Schiff, Mrs. Jacob H.	100
Buzby, Walter J.	10
Evans, Mr. & Mrs. Harold	10
Leeds, Morris E.	10
Maier, Paul D. I.	10
Rhoads, Charles J.	10
Rhoads, George A.	10
Thomas, Arthur H.	10

Industry Fund

($5,000)

‡Bing, Alexander M.	$500
‡Fels, Samuel S.	500
*‡Macy, V. Everit	500
Brandeis, Judge & Mrs. Louis D.	306
Burnham, George, Jr.	300
*Lasker, Miss Florina and Edward and Mrs. Rosensohn	300
*Chamberlain, Joseph P.	250
Filene, A. Lincoln	250
**Pinchot, Hon. Gifford	250
Williams, Arthur	250
Anonymous	200
*Dennison, Henry S.	100
*Eastman, Mr. & Mrs. L. R., Jr.	100
Evans, Mrs. Glendower	100
Filene, Edward A.	100
Huyck, Edmund N.	100
Ittleson, Mrs. Henry	100
Mallery, Otto T.	100
Robins, Mrs. Raymond	100
*Schwarzenbach, Robert J. F.	100
*Blow, Mrs. G. P.	50
Grunden, Frank P.	50
*Davis, J. Lionberger	50
Farnam, Prof. Henry W.	50
*Jones, Miss Myrta L.	50
Weyl, Mrs. Walter E.	50
Abbott, Henry H.	25
Eddy, L. J.	25
**Moot, Adelbert	25
Ward, H. E.	25
Anderson, Mrs. Rachel R.	10
Beard, Charles A.	10
Cooke, Morris Llewellyn	10
Jorgensen, Arthur	10
MacDonald, George	10
Meyer, Walter E.	10
Mitler, Mrs. Herbert	10
Prendergast, William A.	10
*Steinam, Mrs. Edward S.	10
Wells, Philip P.	10

Social Practice Fund

($90)

Charity Organization Society, Buffalo, N. Y.	$25
Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania	25
Associated Charities of Memphis, Tenn.	10
Charity Organization Society, New Orleans, La.	10
Church Home Society, Boston	10
United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York	10

FOUNDERS OF SURVEY GRAPHIC

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Pratt, Estate of Mrs. George D.	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Leach, Mrs. Henry G.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Pratt, George D.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Straight, Mrs. Willard	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Pratt, John T. and Mrs.	5,000	—	—	—
Rosenwald, Julius	—	—	3,750	—
Fels, Samuel S.	3,000	3,000	3,000	—
Lasker, Loula D.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rosenbaum, Mrs. Emanuel	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chadbourne, Thomas L.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Warburg, Felix N.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Warburg, Paul M.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Seager, Henry R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Haynes, John R.	1,000	—	1,000	—
Macy, Everit V.	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Lewisohn, Adolph and Sam	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
McCready, Caroline P.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bing, Alexander M.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Elkins, William B.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Morrow, Dwight W.	—	1,000	1,000	—
Swanton, Mrs. Thomas J.	500	—	—	—
Hull, Morton D.	500	500	500	500
Blaine, Mrs. Emmons	500	500	500	500
Swift, Harold	500	500	500	500
Cochran, William F.	500	500	500	500
McRae, Milton F.	500	—	—	—
deForest, Robert W.	500	500	500	500
Ittleson, Henry	500	500	500	500
Lamont, Mrs. Thomas W.	500	500	—	—
Chamberlain, Ellen S.	500	500	—	—
Bamberger, Louis	250	250	1,000	1,000
Pew, Ethel	—	500	500	—
Sibley, Florence	250	250	250	250
Rhoads, Mrs. Charles J.	—	250	250	—
Reefer, E. J.	—	250	250	250
	$50,500	$45,000	$50,000	$41,500

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Addams, Jane, Chicago
Bicknell, Ernest P., Washington
Billikopf, Jacob, Philadelphia
Bing, Alexander M., New York
Burnham, Mary, Philadelphia
Cabot, Richard C., Cambridge
Curtis, Frances G., Boston
Davis, J. Lionberger, St. Louis
de Forest, Robert W., New York
Devine, Edward T., New York
Eastman, Fred, New York
Farrand, Livingston, Ithaca
Fels, Samuel S., Philadelphia
Frankel, Lee K., New York
Goethe, C. M., Sacramento
Harmon, William E., New York
Haynes, John Randolph, Los Angeles
Johnson, William Templeton, San Diego
Knowles, Morris, Pittsburgh
Lasker, Loula D., New York
Leach, Agnes B., New York
Lee, Joseph, Boston
Lindsay, Samuel McCune, New York
Mack, Julian W., New York
Macy, V. Everit, New York
McRae, Milton A., Detroit
Rosenwald, Julius, Chicago
Ryan, John A., Washington
Scattergood, Alfred G., hiladelphia
Taylor, Graham, Chicago
Wald, Lillian D., New York

*CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT

We have audited the accounts of the Survey Associates, Inc., for the year ended Sept. 30, 1924, and certify that the above statement is correct.

October 22, 1924

(Signed) HASKINS & SELLS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Fsical Year 1923-24 as of Sept. 30, 1924, with Certificate of Audit*

SURVEY ASSOCIATES (General)

Revenue

Contributions:			
General:			
$10 Cooperating Subscriptions	$11,630.00		
$25 Sustaining Subscriptions	7,400.00		
$50 Contributors	3,850.00		
$100 Contributors	6,100.00		
Large and other	11,145.00	$40,125.00	
Special:			
Industry	$5,000.00		
Foreign Service	1,020.00		
Health	50.00		
Social Practice	90.00	6,160.00	
Total Contributions		$46,285.00	
Profit from Jobbing		620.46	
Discounts Earned		1,309.50	$48,214.96

Disbursements

Administration		$7,502.41	
Editor-Executive		1,681.52	
Membership		7,768.63	
Special Editorial Departments:			
Industry	$5,457.61		
Foreign Service	1,427.50		
Civics	2,023.59		
Social Practice	817.05		
Health	2,858.87		
Education	2,348.61	14,933.23	$31,885.79
Balance Division I, September 30, 1924			$16,329.17
Allocated at close of year to Division II (Survey Midmonthly)			$16,145.38
Surplus for year 1923-4			$183.79

II. SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

Revenue

Subscriptions:			
50% new joint subscriptions	$10,865.91		
65% renewed joint subscriptions	21,743.39	$32,609.30	
Sales		1,097.49	
Advertising		3,700.85	$37,407.64

Disbursements

Administration	$7,502.40	
Editor-Executive	1,681.53	
Manufacturing	16,906.12	
Editorial	9,855.73	
Joint Subscription Extension	10,703.98	
Joint Subscription Routine	3,598.69	
Advertising	3,170.79	
Sales	133.78	$53,553.02
Deficit September 30, 1924, Survey Midmonthly		$16,145.38
Allocated at close of year from Division I		16,145.38

III. SURVEY GRAPHIC

Revenue

Subscriptions:			
50% new joint subscriptions	$10,865.94		
35% renewed joint subscriptions	11,709.52		
Monthly subscriptions	6,104.99		
		$28,680.45	
Advertising		10,332.25	
Dividends		575.08	
Newsstands and Sales		4,534.53	
Contributions to Founders Fund		50,000.00	$94,122.31

Disbursements

Administration	$7,502.43	
Editor-Executive	6,726.17	
Manufacturing	26,513.86	
Editorial	12,025.87	
Joint Subscription Extension	10,703.99	
Joint Subscription Routine	3,598.70	
Graphic Promotion	11,644.83	
Graphic Routine	508.56	
Advertising	8,667.36	
Newsstands and Sales	6,162.26	$94,054.03
Surplus for year 1923-24, Survey Graphic		$68.28

RECAPITULATION FOR YEAR

	Contributions	Business Revenue	Total Revenue	Total Disbursed
I. Survey Associates Gen'l	$46,285.00	$1,929.96	$48,214.96	$31,885.79
II. Survey Midmonthly		37,407.64	37,407.64	53,553.02
III. Survey Graphic	50,000.00	44,122.31	94,122.31	94,054.03
	$96,285.00	$83,459.91	$179,744.91	$179,492.84

STATUS OF FUNDS

SURVEY ASSOCIATES (GENERAL)		FOUNDERS FUND: SURVEY GRAPHIC	
Balance Oct. 1, 1923	$469.83	Deficit Oct. 1, 1923	$3,465.15
Deduct unpaid pledges (1922-23)	245.00	Loss on sale of securities	19.30
Balance as adjusted	$224.83		$3,484.45
Surplus for 1923-24 as above	183.79	Subsequent contributions	500.00
Balance on Sept. 30, 1924	$408.62	Balance as adjusted	$2,984.45
		Surplus for 1923-24 as above	68.28
		Deficit on Sept. 30, 1924	$2,916.17

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SURVEY ASSOCIATES makes report to Survey readers. On page 217 of this issue you will find the annual statement of the editor. It answers the questions most frequently put to us about the mutual organization which publishes The Survey and Survey Graphic. We invite you to share in it as a $10 cooperating subscriber and member. Half of the $10 covers your regular subscription: the other half goes to the support of the Survey as an educational enterprise: goes into non-commercial work and goes into growth.

Our corporate latch-string is out.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
112 East 19th Street, New York City

I { enclose / will send } $10 as a Cooperating Subscription to the educational work of Survey Associates, for the present fiscal year.

Name .....

.....

.....

Note:—A $10 Cooperating Subscripiton covers the regular $5 subscription, plus a contribution to the educational work and development of The Survey. It makes such a subscriber eligible for election as a Survey Associate for the current year, but creates no other financial liability, nor promise of renewal another year.

(The fiscal year ends September 30)

Survey Associates
INC.

Publishers of

THE SURVEY

and

SURVEY GRAPHIC

ROBERT W. DE FOREST
President

JULIAN W. MACK

V. EVERIT MACY
Vice-Presidents

ARTHUR KELLOGG
Treasurer

ANN REED BRENNER
Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JANE ADDAMS
JACOB BILLIKOPF
ALEXANDER M. BING
ROBERT W. DE FOREST
EDWARD T. DEVINE
FRED EASTMAN
JOHN A. KINGSBURY
AGNES B. LEACH
SAMUEL MCC. LINDSAY
JULIAN W. MACK
LILLIAN D. WALD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

Books in Our Alcove

Leon Whipple *on* New Dreams

Leslie E. Woodcock *lists* Books on Cooperation

Grace T. Hallock *lists* Health Books for Children

Clarke F. Ansley *reviews* Hart's The Discovery of Intelligence

R. Clyde White *reviews* Lindeman's Social Discovery

Dr. Emerson *reviews* Vaughan's Public Health

Classified Brief Reviews

November 15, 1924
Vol. LIII, No. 4

In Two Sections
Section II

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS TO READ THIS FALL

Some Contemporary Americans
By PERCY H. BOYNTON

Mr. Boynton interprets the drama, the short story, the novel, and the poet's art from his background of American life and tradition.

$2.00, postpaid $2.10

Immigration
By EDITH ABBOTT

Laws, reports from organizations and individuals, and a remarkable set of social case records on the immigrant.

$4.50, postpaid $4.70

Family Welfare Work in a Metropolitan Community
(*In Preparation*)
By SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE

Forty-four records of actual cases where welfare work has been necessary. Full of suggestions for the social worker.

$4.50, postpaid $4.70

Managerial Accounting. Vol. I
By J. O. McKINSEY

The first book to organize the subject *for the manager* as well as for the accountant.

$4.00, postpaid $4.15

Our Physical World
By ELLIOT R. DOWNING

Provides the parent and teacher with the subject-matter of elementary physical science, as exemplified in toys and familiar home appliances.

$2.50 and $3.50
Postage 10 cents extra

A Manual of Style

Every writer, editor and advertiser will have many practical ways to use this book of suggestions for the preparation of material for the printer. A new and revised edition.

$2.00, postpaid $2.10

Germany in Transition
By HERBERT KRAUS

Germany in transition from war and revolution is confronted by a host of difficulties. Dr. Kraus possesses direct personal knowledge of her problems, and discusses the present situation from the German point of view. Political parties and their attitude toward the reparation question, the Treaty of Versailles, and the League of Nations; the new German constitution, and the controversies between Bavaria and Prussia are vital topics in this scholarly discussion of present-day Germany.

$2.00, postpaid $2.10

The Stabilization of Europe
By CHARLES DE VISSCHER

A clear, logical treatment of the problems of nationality, security, and international communications. Dr. de Visscher has selected these three among the problems most vital to the moral, political, and economic rehabilitation of Europe, and he discusses them from first hand knowledge. His treatment of the question of security involves an analysis of the League of Nations, and of various systems designed to reinforce its guaranties.

$2.00, postpaid $2.10

The Occident and Orient
By SIR VALENTINE CHIROL

A vivid description of present political and social tendencies in Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, Mesopotamia, Persia, and India, and a scholarly examination of the historical background. In contact with these regions for fifty years, Sir Valentine Chirol has had an unusual opportunity to watch at close quarters the revolt of the Orient, and he gives the reader vivid personal impressions. Gandhi and Mustapha Kemal figure in the discussion, and the new factor of Bolshevism is treated.

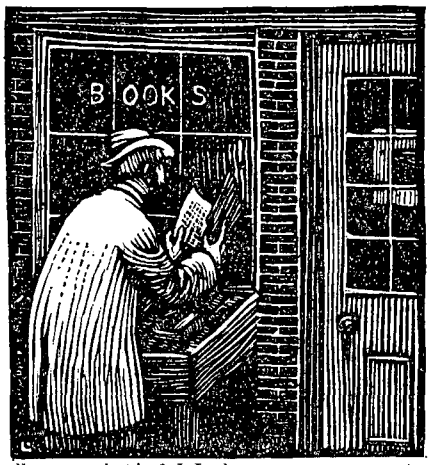
$2.00, postpaid $2.10

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
5746 Ellis Avenue **Chicago, Illinois**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Survey Midmonthly

FALL REVIEW OF BOOKS IN OUR ALCOVE



From a woodcut by J. J. Lankes

Wanted—New Dreams

By Leon Whipple

WE need new dreams in our books. We have enough of the literature of retrospection, these ten years of war, and post-war. It has been an era of trial balances—books busy casting up the debits and credits of the human race, trying to find out whether or not it is a going concern. Recapitulation, analysis, inventory, appraisal—these terms from mathematics and commerce are not the words to be used of creative literature. We have been stock-taking, and as usual after stock-taking there have been bargain sales of outmoded ideas, and a remnant-counter full of odds and ends of memoirs. We do not recall a single great hopeful book since the war unless weary and wistful yearnings after mystic consolation be called hopeful. Our literature has been in the hands of "backward-looking men."

November, 1918, definitely ended something—an era, a civilization, a dream. Promptly in December, 1918, we began to look back, and we have been looking back ever since. First, the terrible phenomenon of the war itself had to be examined, and, perhaps, explained. The moment it stopped men began to dissect and annotate, to classify and catalog; there was a kind of neurotic urge to name the thing that had debased us, to conquer it by treatises on its causes, history, significance, morphology, etiology, psychology and the like. Our heads were wrenched round to look backward, like grotesques. There was little, you recall, to look forward to. Wars always bring this flood of talk about themselves (a not inconsiderable argument for pacificism) from white and orange and pink Papers to the interminable reminiscences of one-legged men in chimney corners. Perhaps soldiers develop some sort of compensatory verbosity after the long suppression of the official communiques. Even the hopes of spiritualism were of this garrulous backward-looking sort; the devotees sought consolation for war losses, and not dreams of some future beatitude. The interlocutors from eternity were merely dead soldiers telling *their* reminiscences instead of live soldiers telling theirs. We have never had to listen to the war stories of the dead before.

But we didn't stop with the war. We couldn't find any sense in it, or explain it. We had to look farther back. So we began chasing pell-mell back through history, H. G. Wells at the head of the pack, until we stopped out of breath in the gloom of a pre-historic jungle—and looking up, observed some apes fighting in the trees. Then we came back down the corridors of time, peeking into all the nooks and crannies, saying, "Well, if we can't find out where we are, maybe we can find out how we got here." So now we stand, dreamless, our hands full of outlines and reminiscences.

Outlines! they are the archetype of our recent literature. Outlines of the past, and outlines for the future. But the latter are only outlines; they have no content, and so are not dreams, but methodology. They are attempts to sum up, to find out our mistakes, to get a fresh foothold. Mr. Wells, as always one lap ahead of the rest, gave us the Outline of History, and then came the others to end in the wit's absurdity An Outline of Outlines. The war suggests to Mr. Wells's brisk brain, the question: how did we get this way? and he undertakes a complete answer. James Harvey Robinson thinks we got that way by our minds, and presents us with an outline—Mind in the Making.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mr. Van Loon thinks maybe we have misread the Bible and gives us an outline of that. In this Book Section of The Survey we have reviews of Dr. Hart's appraisal of how useful the intellect has proved in the history of the race; and of Professor Lindeman's design for a new methodology on social science. There is much about folkways and groups and leaders, but, oh, who will tell us whither the leader will lead, or dancing what will the group follow?

The inertia of retrospection is still upon us. The Encyclopedia Britannica, with unparalleled enterprise, gets out an extra!—but it proves to be only an outline of the first twenty years of the century. Alfred Knopf announces a History of Civilization in two hundred volumes, of which some five have been issued. Here is an outline of opulence, rotundity, and exuberance, an outline de luxe, and it would be a noble thing if we could sum up our knowledge thus, and burn all the lesser records. It would prove an economical procedure, and if we had a loose leaf device, we could change the record as we discovered the new truth. We could remove the pages on Gravity and put in fresh ones on Relativity. We favor one outline rather than many, but for the life of us, we can't think of what Mr. Knopf is going to put into his remaining one hundred and ninety-five volumes . . . about civilization.

As for the reminiscences, well, *c'est la guerre,* too. Everybody had to tell what he did during the war and the statesmen and kings and such who did nothing had to tell us what they said. The hero had to explain his heroism, and the villain defend his villany. The Kaiser and Margot and Lansing and Ludendorf and Winston Churchill and Gerard and Jacky Fisher—everybody, all looking backwards. The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers —eyes back! They had this same sense of the end of an era. "Well," said they, "I'd better get my name in the record. I can't give them an outline of history, but I will give them an outline of me." They hastened to inscribe their signatures on the scroll of time near that huge red blot —it might call attention to them. The disease infects the very children until we have such things as The Diary of Opal; and not a wiseacre of five-and-twenty but must confide to us his growing pains under the title—memoirs. Next week we expect a blurb on that forthcoming best-seller—Pre-Natal Memories, by a New-Born Babe (pseudonym).

IN the brutal vernacular, we are fed up on outlines and memoirs. We want dreamers. Yet at the very moment of this crying aloud for dreams comes the dreadful shock that our dreamers are dying, and we breed no new ones. Two magicians of the craft have gone on, this fall. Anatole France was rather too wideawake for good dreaming, but he could revive golden dreams of the past. Conrad—ah, but have you noted that the ocean has suddenly become a flat grey body of saline water disturbed by minor oscillations? It is always that until a dreamer broods over its wastes. Conrad gave it color and passion just as he gave color and passion to the human soul, and its queer isolated quests. Kipling has had dreams, imperial dreams, but the late war rather shattered them. Doyle's dreams are too much propaganda. H. G. Wells still seeks Utopia, as he still seeks everything else, and we pin our faith to his dreams as long as he lives, but even his magnificent energy will not go on forever. In America, we can't think of a single dreamer of dreams.

Do the American people, then, want dreams? Do they really want anything else? No one can overlook the pitiful annual prostration of the credulous United States before each new wise man from the East, prophet and messiahs all combined. The hopefulness and naive spirituality of our people has no truer sign than the gifts of fine gold, myrrh, and frankincense these prophets take home with them year after year for their private purses or public cults.

Last year we tried to warm ourselves at the divine fire in the peasant hearts of Oberammergau; the year before, we visioned the resurrection in glands à la carte; and before that, this slogan-loving nation gave its laurel wreath for the best slogan ever to the smiling Coué who asked us to break a wishbone with him. A little back, and we were wildly excited because Einstein proclaimed the world was made of rubber though Lenin had just charmed some of us with the opposite theory that people were made of rubber. Gandhi has been hailed as a second Christ broken on a steam-loom instead of a cross; Oliver Lodge begged us to stick out our antennae to catch the hymns being broadcast from the hereafter. Why, years ago even, Bergson brought us the *élan vitale* that sounds now like yesterday's essence from a Parisian *parfumeur.*

Year after year we import a spiritual cocktail against which prohibition and tariff walls avail naught. There is, however, little reciprocity; in a century, we have exported only three blessings to the Old World (omitting Henry James): the comfortable polygamy of the Mormons, rather a bit of coals to Newcastle for Turkey and other points East; the religion of Mrs. Eddy; and pragmatism, a Rotary Club philosophy.

SO you see we need new dreams, and we want them. But, can we have them by wanting them? Mankind may not be able to lift itself above retrospection by the bootstraps of a new analysis of its need. Dreams, after all, are matters for the gods. But we may hope, for if it be true that "There's no romance left on earth," we shall find it off the earth, or the inter-stellar Goths may bring it to us. Or perhaps the first of the new dreams is the dream that mankind may will itself to dream new dreams.

But slim as seems the chance, we must have them; for without the vision, we perish. And so we turn to literature asking again that it render the one priceless service we can demand of the written word; to-wit, that it keep us hopeful. In this sense, all Art is propaganda, for Art from the Stone Age to the Cinema Age has been the attempt to decorate the walls of the cave of life, and without it we could not have resisted fate as well as we have done. There is no sense in an art of letters which is worse than the blackness of the cave itself.

Whatever is the art of letters worth cultivating for except to make life seem more worth living? What other gift has literature ever bestowed on us but the gift of good cheer—at least, until this sad latter day? Always we have turned from the gloom of life to the glow of art; but nowadays we throw down the dismal books to rush to the nearest slum that we may have our faith restored by the great human kindness of the poor to each other. The art of letters from the folk forms of lewd jest and animistic fairytale to the final purgations of Lear or Jude has some-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

how made life seem important enough to go on with, the next breath an adventure, not without hopefulness. It has painted man as an inspiring animal, and the race as an institution valuable enough both to live and to die for.

But our historians and realists now seem bent on spreading a doctrine that may well make the race commit suicide. They make life so unlovely, so cruel and wanton and empty, so vicious in its processes and so idiotic in its conclusions that a young generation, convinced by their clamor, may yet be persuaded that there is only one immorality—to bring children into a world where they are fore-doomed to pure suffering. We cannot keep faith, hope and charity, alive on a diet of husks. They must have dreams and laughter.

And these are what the great servant artists who have pierced near the improbable core of life have always given us. From their journeys to Hades they have brought back two gifts—a joke (fair or foul), or a fairy-tale. Aristophanes, Rabelais, Cervantes, Mark Twain said: Life is so sad, I have to laugh; Plato, Dante, Goethe, Walt Whitman said: Life is so sad, I must dream. Shakespeare did both: joking in Hamlet; dreaming in The Tempest. Nobody who really knew about life ever told. Their reports are like the letters of condolence on death written by millions of simple folk: "I have no words to tell you how sorry I am . . . Nothing I can say will comfort you. . . ." How many, many rides home from the cemeteries of the world have been marred by what appeared unseemly joking? There was nothing else to do.

Perhaps the outlines will prove useful; certainly, they seem inevitable, but whatever good they have to do, is done. There is no sense in having the best of road maps, with no destination and no will to go. Certainly no road map offers the inspiration of a tryst with dreams. We seem to have constructed a vast machine, but we possess no power to make it work. The only dream we have been able to bring to the people in years is the dream of health; and they want health only because it is a preliminary to other dreams. You can't really help people with a program, or a methodology. You must make them dream. Beauty comes not from a daily dozen, but from a daily dance.

So, we repeat, we need dreamers. We need books about the impossible. We must find more visionaries, and fewer appraisers of wreckage, fewer embalmers. Now, as ever, it is wise to let the past do its own embalming. We have dreams to make. Let us have done with "outlines," and go back to the dream-books.

Publisher's Note

Have Being bound in loose vermilion covers,
Gilt-edged, gray silk for pages, margined wide,
Red ink drawn from the fluent veins of lovers
And rebels hungry-hearted, starry-eyed.

Have printed numberless de luxe editions,
With illustrations . . . Circulate them free! . . .
Then bid the world commit without omissions
The unfinished drama-text to memory.

PHILIP GRAY

A New Path Through History

THE DISCOVERY OF INTELLIGENCE, *by Joseph K. Hart. The Century Co. 431 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HISTORIES a few years ago were made up of wars, the days of glory, with tedious politics in the intervals. Joseph K. Hart now writes a thrilling history of the world that almost leaves out the warriors and the politicians. Apparently he is not prejudiced against them or aware of oversight; his history merely has not space for their work. The significant human activity to him is thinking, rather than fighting with its preliminaries and sequels. The chief figure in history, then in Socrates, who did more than any man before or since to reveal and exemplify the process and function of intelligence. The time since Socrates is filled essentially with failures and partial successes in an attempt to reach and hold the height that Socrates attained. This attempt is made primarily in the domain of Socrates, education. To Mr. Hart human history and the history of education are indistinguishable—possibly he is right. "All education is life and all life should be education." If there is no best and ultimate way of considering history, this seems at least a better way.

From The Discovery of Intelligence

The Conservative's Conception of a Sophist

Our time does not need to glorify war or statecraft; it has done enough for them. It has occasion to think, if it can! For the alternative to intelligence at this juncture is the return of folkways. Mr. Hart narrates and interprets what folkways and intelligence respectively have done hitherto. The chief value history has for our time may be in history of this new kind, and Survey readers will find it profitable to take Mr. Hart for their guide in following the thread of intelligence through the maze of centuries. But no man would disclaim infallibility more promptly and emphatically than Mr. Hart; it is precisely the object of his attack. His book is a phase of the truth, not all of it.

He is, then, a propagandist for intelligence; like Orosius, he writes history *adversus paganos*. He knows well enough the penalties of intelligence and the merits of folkways; nevertheless, his emphasis tends to give intelligence more than its due. The discovery that Socrates made brought him troubles, and Athens could not live by good sense as Athens had lived, prospered and even notably progressed under its folkways. The strata of dust between ruins of successive cities through the world record triumphs of folkways over intellectual innovations. In our time Russia has trusted intelligence until forced to the program, "Face the village." An earlier formulation of an equivalent program was, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help." Folkways seem to lose their debates, but intelligence has nowhere yet proved adequate to save a social unit, large or small, that trusted it. Until it proves

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Harcourt, Brace & Company
NEW YORK

"The Novel of the Season"
Chicago Daily News

A PASSAGE TO INDIA
By **E. M. Forster**

"Its fame continues to spread."—*N. Y. Post.*

"The most sensitive piece of fiction in years."—*N. Y. World.* *7th printing.* $2.50

PLUMES
By **Laurence Stallings**
Co-author of
"WHAT PRICE GLORY"

"If you aren't afraid to look at war without sentimentality this is the book for you."—*The Bookman.*
5th printing. 2.00

CHARIS SEES IT THROUGH
By **Margaret Widdemer**

The first novel to explain the Anglo-Saxon attitude toward the immigrant. Begins with the marriage of an American girl to a foreigner —and his family. $1.75

Introductory Readings in Social Science
By **Clarence M. Case**
Professor of Sociology, University of Southern California
This book provides a sound basis for future investigation of the subject. $5.00

Help
build the

SUPER-CITY

The
WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL
and
EFFICIENT CITY
by
Robert Kern
Prof. of Economics and Sociology, Geo. Wash. University

Read about the

New City Domicile—The Resiance
New Center of Services—The Servisorium
An Entirely New Down Town Section
A New Order of Industrial, Commercial and Financial Facilities

$2.00

Order through your bookseller or by mail from

R. KERN
The Iowa, 13th and O Sts., Washington, D. C.

that it can do the necessary work that folkways have done, there is an element of security in holding them, without reason or even against reason; adventures in intelligence hitherto have proved premature.

The remedy for intelligence seems either more intelligence (*similia similibus curantur*) or holding the folkways fast. Mr. Hart would administer intelligence in no attenuated dosage, but he may trust the homeopathic *similia* overmuch. It is a beautiful faith, but remains the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. If Socrates and Athens had fared better when they questioned or if questioning ever had failed to end in "Face the Village," the poor cause of the folkways might go down before this valorous book. What is to be said for intelligence the book says. Happily, it may not be read in the Tennessee mountains, from whence, therefore, help may come. Our economic order assures strongholds and vast regions to folkways. It needs them.

Of making many books there is still no end, and most reading of them is weariness of the flesh. This, however, is a book to read, if one will risk shaking the hold of folkways. It is not words, words, words—honest and eager brain-work is every sentence. With approving conscience one could recommend it even for the minutes of firelight at the end of a young Abraham Lincoln's day. He would understand Mr. Hart's language, would enjoy the manner of its use, and would come upon fertile ideas all the while.

CLARKE F. ANSLEY

Cherchez L'Enfant

WE fear, sometimes, the social reformer is going to make childhood bear the whole brunt of civilization. "Let me teach the children of the nation, and I care not who make the laws," he cries—or, (modelling on the paint-makers) "Save the child, and you save all." Once we solved problems by whispering *cherchez la femme.* Now, we solve them by urging *cherchez l'enfant.* From the compulsory spinach of the baby to the almost compulsory immorals of the flapper, we are doing something to the body and soul of youth, every day. And half the time we really don't know what we are doing to them. But, at least, we shall let no guilty oedipus complex or tonsil escape.

This propaganda for the children seems cowardly, and is certainly dangerous. They trust us so, and we do to them what we have failed to do to their parents. It seems such a supine admission of failure with the grown-ups who baffle and defeat us with their indolence, ignorance, inertia and vanity. They cling to their habits and die of them. But we can mold the habits of the child; so in one field after another we find the shock troops sent not against the hoary and hardened, but against the innocent and tender. Is it not true that the main concern, not only of education, but of psychology, criminology and public health is with the young? The human race has apparently concluded that the only thing it can do about itself is to do something to its children.

The dangerous part is, of course, that we might succeed. Children are splendidly resistant, but not quite so. They are malleable . . . the one place we can take hold of life and give it a twist. But we know we know so little! The individual and the race—both have been so often wrong.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It takes a vain man to believe that what is wise enough for a father is wise enough for a son. Imagine what evil might follow if ever we did discover the secret of making children do what we want! In the end, however, we must attempt it, for they represent the sole hope of doing anything, but let us walk humbly, and be sure we kill no joyous flower of childhood under the heel of our persuasions.

Therefore—we hope it really has been Children's Book Week this mid-November, and not just Adults' Book Week for Children. We hope no overseer stood by to point out that Alice in Wonderland had a social message. Books are not messages; they are bringers of joy and forgetfulness. Moreover, if you put too many messages in books, the child's revenge may be very simple, he will stop reading. Propagandists can always eat their goose instead of enjoying its golden eggs. I don't think Cinderella would have become immortal if it had concealed a plea for orthopedic shoes. The revenge may be more delicious as when ferocious old Dean Swift wrote Gulliver's Travels as a devastating satire—and the little children stole it for a fairy-tale. If you give them nice enough fairy-stories, they'll easily not notice the propaganda.

Finally, if it be good to teach health by such couplets *bon vivant* as—

Eeeny—meeny—miney—mo
Spinach and carrots make you grow,

may the device not be wrenched to more dubious purposes? Propaganda has as many uses as were claimed by Cyrano in the catalog of the virtues of his nose. Mother Goose can surely supply rimes for politicians. For instance, in the campaign just over:

Mary, Margery, Ruth and Avis,
Merrily singing "Whoops for Davis!"

or note the possibilities in the quatrain censorial—

Dickery, dickery, dock,
John Sumner got a shock.
The clock struck one—we home did run—
Models must wear a smock!

And then think of the success cults devising such epigrams of etiquette as—

To hold your job you ought to know, Sis,
Garlic causes halitosis!

You see the dangers?

We overstate our case, of course; but we plead in defence of childhood, and that stirs the emotions. Let the books be written *virginibus puerisque,* and not for little "economic men," or the average child, or adolescents, or Case S. G., age 13. For in the long run, if the children are happy and love fairy-tales, perhaps they'll be what we want them, anyhow.

Tarts and Comfits

BOOKS do many lovely things, but rarely do they do a lovelier than to help build a children's hospital in memory of a children's poet. Last month, the seventy-fifth anniversary of James Whitcomb Riley's birth was celebrated by all of Indiana and most of the United States with the dedication in Indianapolis of the Memorial Hospital for Children—"for the children beloved by Riley and for the Riley whom children loved." These are the words of a very graciously written bit of publicity got out by Bobbs-

New Books of **ALBERT & CHARLES BONI** *New York*

OUR CHANGING MORALITY

by *Bertrand Russell, Floyd Dell, Ludwig Lewisohn, Elsie Clews Parsons, Edwin Muir, Florence Guy Seabury, etc.*

In fifteen brilliant essays which cover every important aspect of their subject, that many well known serious writers of today present in this volume a symposium discussion of the younger generation. Miss Freda Kirchwey, managing editor of *The Nation,* in her introduction says, "The subject of sex has been treated in this generation with a strange, rather panic-stricken lack of balance. . . . A few courageous, matter-of-fact glances into the depths have been embodied in the articles in this volume. The men and women who have written them have approached the subject variously. . . . But none of them is afraid to saunter up to the edge and see what moral disorder looks like."

At all bookstores or from the publishers.

$3.00 net.

BEGGARS OF LIFE

(A Hobo Autobiography)

by *Jim Tully*

"A brilliant depiction of creatures who once were men and still are."—*New York World.*

"Orphan, hobo, prize fighter, and now an author—thus, in brief, the life of Jim Tully, whose autobiography is by far one of the best autobiographies written by an American in many years. A red-headed and two-fisted Irishman, Jim Tully battered his way up from the very gutters of life. His memories of the six years he spent hitting the grit are vastly entertaining."—*Stanley E. Babb.*

$3.00 net.

Publishers of The American Library

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DORAN BOOKS

Important Publications

RECOLLECTIONS OF A HAPPY LIFE *Maurice Francis Egan*

American memoirs to match Lord Frederic Hamilton's. The delightful reminiscences of a poet, scholar, critic, diplomatist and warmest-hearted of friends. $4.00

A WANDERER AMONG PICTURES *E. V. Lucas*

A connoisseur of literature and art alike describes the important paintings in the great collections of fifteen European cities. With 73 reproductions. $5.00

THE OLD LADIES *Hugh Walpole*

"This is a truly remarkable novel and will give its author a still higher place in modern literature," writes William Lyon Phelps. $2.00

CHRISTIANITY AND THE RACE PROBLEM *J. H. Oldham*

The most important book on its subject that has yet appeared. A world survey based on all that science can tell us and entirely unprejudiced. $2.25

A LOITERER IN LONDON *Helen W. Henderson*

"London, in a sense, belongs to us all," says the author. No happier way to arrive at "the grand destination" than through these chapters. Photographs. $5.00

THE ABOLITION OF WAR *Sherwood Eddy and Kirby Page*

The case against war frankly and intensely stated. The second part of the book is devoted to actual questions about war and the answers to them. $1.50

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT *Mary Beard*

A new and completely revised edition of the only book of its kind. $1.50

THE LITERARY SPOTLIGHT *Edited by John Farrar*

PORTRAITS: REAL AND IMAGINARY *Ernest Boyd*

Sparkling, and sometimes sizzling, portraits of American authors, anonymous and intimate. Mr. Boyd presents both real portraits and literary types. Each, $2.50

Merrill, which with the Riley estate lifted copy-right restrictions on Riley poems permitting editors to reprint one poem a day during the celebration.

The hospital is to be a great children's health center, and units costing $1,700,000 are ready for operation. Indiana gave $400,000 of this, and has provided an annual endowment of $50,000. The rest came entirely from contributions. One hundred and twenty-five prominent educators, doctors and others marched in cap and gown to the ceremonies. The literary life would be far easier if all memorials were as beautiful as this, and all publicity as sincere as this—from which we must quote the last words:

From the spirit with which the project was received during the three years it has been under way, it has been evident that no more beautiful memorial to Riley could have been created than one in which the sick and deformed and crippled children, rich and poor, can be cared for, cheered undoubtedly by the funny little man who seemed to have just them in mind when he wrote the inscription of Little Orphant Annie:

> To all the little children:—The happy ones, and sad ones;
> The sober and the silent ones; the boisterous and glad ones;
> The good ones—Yes, the good ones, too; and all the lovely bad ones.

SPEAKING of Mr. Lindeman's book, we find our reviewer, in his effort to be clear and fair, has omitted considerations of style. We are tempted (and fall) to print these words of Spartan severity from a social-worker of long experience concerning Mr. Lindeman's adaptation of English to sociology:

> If you are going to give space often to Mr. Lindeman (who has a perceptible thought now and then amid his London fog of stupefying words) don't you think you ought to publish at the end of each article, a series of definitions?
>
> For instance, why should you afflict us with this substitute for language? "Essential conflict implies relation or necessary interrelation and in the sphere of relation (barring physiological malformation) the social worker finds his fruitful medium of activity." (The Survey, p. 617.)
>
> Life at best is short and precious. Why should we spend five minutes stumbling through such mud-holes as that? . . . It is not merely the unbearable repetitions of words, or the number of words. It is the fog, bog and mud that they produce in the mind.

Our editor defended the wells of English undefiled in manly fashion:

> There are so few of us with perceptible thoughts—that I am almost willing to pay the price of many words for a man like Lindeman.

We shall return to this matter of the duty of style in incarnating social truth; meanwhile, we feel that the parties of the first, second and third part, in this controversy, each and severally did what the wife of the aforesaid mayor said to Elizabeth of Belgium, "Queen, you said a mouthful."

PERSONNEL managers who want to do their Christmas shopping early may find a hint in the news that the Holmes Coal Company of Cincinnati has placed a large order for copies of The Quare Women by Lucy Furman to distribute among their employes. Although classed as fiction, the book is actually based on fact and the scene is laid in the Kentucky mountains where the Holmes people operate a number of mines. But then, they might have a book!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE DISCOVERY OF INTELLIGENCE

By

JOSEPH K. HART

Dr. Hart says in "The Discovery of Intelligence": In education "we seem to be on the edge of a great and as yet largely unknown land: Some few explorers have gone into this land, and they report possibilities. Experimental schools have been at work for three decades. . . .

". . . in the deep undercurrents of public opinion hopes of a more intelligent social order may be found. Something seems lacking, however. What is it? Is it not a more inclusive understanding of what we are trying to do?

To supply this lack, to define the problem of what education is trying to do, is the purpose of Dr. Hart's latest book.

He traces the history of human education from the development of folkways, with due note of their long, long persistence and basic importance; to the beginning of intelligence that criticises and evaluates the folkways and the role of intelligence in the modern world.

He is not vague and general but concrete and specific; historical, chronological. From earliest days to Socrates, through Mediaevalism, to Bacon and Comenius down to Froebel and Montessorri, to Dewey, and our own day.

It is a brilliantly written historical survey of human education for the layman and an important contribution to forward-looking educational thought.

One of the books that count

Illustrated $4.00

At all booksellers. Published by

THE CENTURY CO.

353 Fourth Avenue **New York City**

Interesting New Books

Mark Twain's Autobiography

"A mighty picture of the spirit, the mind, the nature of a man," says *F. F. Van de Water* in the *New York Herald-Tribune*. "Mark Twain rises from the dead to stand before us more sympathetically, more nobly, and more pathetically than he ever dared show himself in life. It is a better memorial than any other of our great has left us,—a strong, fine echo of himself."

Two volumes, photogravure frontispieces, boxed.

The Causes of Industrial Unrest

By John A. Fitch

An investigator of twenty years' experiences has here brought into a single volume all the available data regarding the conflict between labor and capital, bringing to the discussion a thorough understanding of labor psychology and conditions. $3.00

The Black Golconda

By Isaac F. Marcosson

"An arresting and revealing study,"—as the Boston Transcript calls it,—of the world oil industry, its dominant personalities and its international complications. "Intensely interesting from cover to cover, full of enlightening facts and human incidents, dramatic and picturesque, with plenty of action," adds the *Christian Science Monitor*. $4.00

Gypsy Fires in America

By Irving Brown

A chronicle of the undreamed-of romance that lies at our very doors, in the camps of the "raggle-taggle gypsies." "This is an epic. If Mr. Brown or anybody else could surpass it in warmth and passion and understanding, it would be a miracle," writes *Konrad Bercovici* in the *Saturday Review of Literature*. $3.00

Leviathan

By William Bolitho

"'Leviathan' is a book far out of the ordinary, tinctured with magic. Mr. Bolitho writes with a sinewy strength and dramatic intensity which remind one of Carlyle at his best, in the French Revolution," was the comment of the *New York Times* on this extraordinary pageant of contemporary European life. $2.00

HARPER & BROTHERS

Publishers Since 1817

49 East 33rd Street **New York, N. Y.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SURVEY READING LIST: NUMBER SEVEN

Cooperative Movements

By Leslie E. Woodcock

COOPERATIVE endeavor falls into three fields: cooperative marketing, producers' cooperation, consumers' or Rochdale cooperation. They are so distinct that a statement of their distinguishing features may assist an inquirer in selecting from the list in which he is interested.

Cooperative marketing is practically limited to agricultural products. Farmers who own their farms and raise their crops separately, form an organization through which to sell the things they raise.

Essentially, it is a federation of private businesses for the purpose of assuring, through joint merchandising of product, a larger income to each member business than it could get if it marketed "on its own."

A producers' cooperative is one which belongs to and is controlled by the workers or "employes" in it. In a cigar factory the cigar makers are the owners; in a printing shop, the printers; in a restaurant, the chefs, waiters and pot washers. Its purpose is to create working conditions that are under the control of the worker and to give him all that product of industry which our economic theory assigns, in the form of profit and wages, to the capitalist and laborer between them. A group of workmen pool their capital and work together to get for themselves the profits.

The outstanding feature of *consumers'* or *Rochdale cooperation* is conduct of a business or service by the consumer —the ultimate consumer—on a non-profit basis. In a restaurant the eater is the owner; in an apartment house, the dweller; in a grocery, the housewife; in a shoe factory, the wearers of shoes who are organized in their local cooperative stores. Goods are produced for the personal use of the owners, not for sale at a profit to others. This puts quality and elimination of unnecessary cost to the consumer, in the place of first economic interest.

The method of consumers' cooperation is to charge members the market price for goods, and, after paying all operating costs and a *definite* interest on capital stock, to rebate to each consumer any residuum of "business profits" that may remain from that consumer's purchases. This distribution of "profits" to consumers in proportion to purchases instead of on stock distinguishes consumers' cooperation from ordinary business practice, and is the method by which "business without profit" is attained.

For a popular, reliable introduction to the consumers' movement, its aims, history and methods, read Albert Sonnichsen's Consumers' Cooperation. An older, but exceedingly well written book is The Cooperative Movement, by Beatrice Potter, long since Mrs. Sidney Webb.

Dr. J. P. Warbasse's Cooperative Democracy is a large philosophical treatise on a very broad basis. It insists on the essentially cooperative elements in man's nature, and shows the necessity of those elements working out in such adequate economic institutions of the voluntary cooperative form, that all human needs will be fulfilled by them. Dr. Warbasse's name is probably the best known in connection with the movement in the United States. An outsider's keen criticism of the British movement, most informative to students, is The Consumers' Cooperative Movement, by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. A mass of data on all phases of the history and purposes of the movement is to be found in Industrial Cooperation, by Catherine Webb.

For an incisive analysis of the consumers' and producers' movements, their relation and their aims, Cooperation in Many Lands, by Smith-Gordon and O'Brien, will well repay reading.

For cooperative banking, Bergengren's Cooperative Banking deals largely with the credit union field of banking.

Wolff's People's Banks covers the general field of cooperative credit.

The Cooperative Marketing of Farm Products, by O. B. Jesness and Cooperative Marketing, by Herman Steen, are clear, up-to-date accounts of the methods and enormous accomplishments of these organizations in the United States.

Cooperation in Denmark, by Smith-Gordon and O'Brien, tell how the whole life of a country was made over by the cooperative marketing movement. It is a fascinating story.

For up-to-the minute news of cooperative marketing, the U. S. Department of Agriculture issues a bi-weekly bulletin.

Mr. Woodcock Recommends

Cooperative Marketing

THE COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCTS, *by O. B. Jesness. J. B. Lippincott Co. 292 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

COOPERATIVE MARKETING: *the Golden Rule in Agriculture, by Herman Steen. Doubleday, Page & Co. 366 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

COOPERATION IN DENMARK, *by Lionel Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien. The Cooperative Union, Ltd., Manchester. 74 pp. Price $1.00.*

COOPERATION IN IRELAND, *by Lionel Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien. The Cooperative Union, Ltd., Manchester. 92 pp. Price $1.50.*

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION, *a bi-weekly publication of the Bureau of Aricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. January 1923—date. (Free on application.)*

COOPERATION IN MANY LANDS, *by Lionel Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien. The Cooperative Union, Ltd., Manchester. 272 pp. Price $1.50.*

Consumers' Cooperation

CONSUMERS' COOPERATION, *by Albert Sonnichsen. The Macmillan Co. 223 pp. Price $1.75 cloth, 75c paper, postpaid of The Survey.*

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, *by Beatrice Potter. Geo. Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London. 260 pp. Price $1.00.*

COOPERATIVE DEMOCRACY, *by James P. Warbasse. The Macmillan Co. 493 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT, *by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Longmans, Green & Co. 504 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION, *by Catherine Webb. The Cooperative Union, Ltd., Manchester. 287 pp. Price $1.50.*

COOPERATIVE BANKING: *A Credit Union Book, by Roy F. Bergengren. The Macmillan Co. 398 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PEOPLE'S BANKS, *by Henry W. Wolff. P. S. King & Son, London. 452 pp. Price $3.00*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OXFORD BOOKS

A SHORT HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL INTERCOURSE

By C. Delisle Burns — *Net $1.75*

A timely volume covering a period from the Beginnings of Peace in Europe to Since the Great War.

THE EUROPEAN STATES SYSTEM

By R. B. Mowat — *Net $1.00*

Deals with the relation to each other of the different States of Europe.

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN

By G. Elliot Smith — *Net $2.85*

"A work of first-rate importance. As easy for the layman to read as Hendrik Van Loon's The Story of Mankind."—*Burton Roscoe in The New York Herald-Tribune.*

ISRAEL BEFORE CHRIST

By A. W. F. Blunt — *Net $1.00*

"Mr. Blunt has developed his subject with a keen interest in its human and social as well as its historical values." *New York Times.*

THE DIARY OF A COUNTRY PARSON: The Reverend James Woodforde

Edited by John Beresford — *Net $4.20*

The diary of which this is a part, gives an intimate picture of village life in the eighteenth century with references to the War of Independence and mention of many Norfolk and Somerset families the descendants of which are still flourishing in this country.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

American Branch

35 West 32nd St. — New York City

Pre-publication notice.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS 1880—1923

By LEO WOLMAN

of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
with a foreword by

WESLEY C. MITCHELL

Up-to-date figures of

Total Union membership annually from 1880 to 1923 inclusive.
Effect of World War, and subsequent Peace, on Unions' Membership.
Fluctuations of membership with business cycle.
Comparisons with foreign countries.
Proportions of total gainfully employed in union ranks today and in years past.
Progress or decline of unions in various trades.
Status of women in trade unions.

Original data never before published—interestingly presented—compact—invaluable for reference.

160 pages, 6 x 9 inches, charts, blue cloth—$3. net.

Order through your bookstore or direct of the

National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
474 West 24th Street — New York City

Henry Holt & Company

19 West 44th Street, New York

ECONOMICS OF FATIGUE AND UNREST

and the Efficiency of Labour in English and American Industry.

By P. SARGANT FLORENCE, *Cambridge University, England*

A summary of the most recent results of English and American labour research, much of it conducted by the author himself. Industrial inefficiency is considered from all angles,—lost time, defective output, accidents, sickness, and labour turnover. $5.00

THINGS AND IDEALS

Essays in Functional Philosophy

By M. C. OTTO, *University of Wisconsin*

The author inquires critically into the present state of society and prognosticates realistically concerning the things and ideals that will bring man the livable life. Current values are revaluated and the reality of facts is emphasized. $2.50

MANPOWER IN INDUSTRY

By EDWARD S. COWDRICK

"The human element in industry is analyzed clearly, conservatively, and always with a forward look. The author views business and industry as a public affair and hence subject to publicity, the needs of the workers as human beings, and the needs of the people as a whole." —*The Journal of Applied Sociology.* $3.25

MIND AS A FORCE

By Dr. CHARLES F. HARFORD

A practical, clearly written book for the layman, based on the principle that the mind operates according to the same laws as does wireless telephony or any other natural phenomenon. The author discusses Memory, the Complex, Self-Mastery, Common Sense and Conscience, etc. $1.50

DO YOU KNOW

How public opinion is moulded?
Why the major parties persist?
Whether a vote for a minor party is thrown away?

read

OUR GOVERNMENTAL MACHINE

by Schuyler C. Wallace

The shortest, simplest, clearest description of our governmental processes ever written by a dependable scholar. "Even the most seasoned veterans in book reading will find something to their advantage in these pages." Charles A Beard. $2.00 net.

DO YOU KNOW

How the inheritance tax could be more rationally adjusted?
What a world-famous economist proposes?
Why this plan has caused a stir thruout all Europe?

read

THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE of the INHERITANCE TAX

by Eugenio Rignano

Every economist, business man, and socially-minded citizen should read this important suggestion for the reform of inheritance taxation from one of the most eminent of European scholars. $1.75 net.

ALFRED A. KNOPF

730 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

(Information regarding edition for schools and study groups on request)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From Jack O'Health and Peg O'Joy, Charles Scribner's Sons

Playmates in Healthland

By Grace T. Hallock

From A Journey to Health Land, Ginn and Co.

THE literature designed to gain the interest of children in the practice of good health habits is constantly increasing. During the past year three new publications have come out.

A Journey to Healthland by J. Mace Andress and Annie Turner Andress begins with the merry song of the king's bugler, as the children from the Land of Somewhere march away to Health Land. In that country they have fascinating adventures with a jolly king and his jolly folk, the Healthy-O's. The charm of this story lies in its simplicity and in the description of characters and incidents that children love. In Health Land the children of the book encounter all sorts of pets, an airship, a vegetable garden that talks; they hear stories of sailors, and they go on visits to Grimy-Joe Town and Lollipop Town. The delightful illustrations by Blanche Fisher Laite add the fascination of a picture book to nearly every page.

The Boys and Girls of Wake-Up Town by Dr. Andress was written for older boys and girls. It chronicles the metamorphosis of the Drowsy Town School into the Wide-Awake School. It is a book of stirring deeds and high endeavor. Like the manuscript chronicles of old it is beautifully decorated and pleasantly set down.

Health, of course, is a matter of doing things and history is a matter of recording things done. But just as reading history has often inspired boys and girls to great deeds, so a record of the health achievements of the children in this book may furnish its readers with an incentive to put into practice the personal and community health habits described.

The book is indirect health teaching, but it deals with the material presented in a matter-of-fact way, through the medium of a story of live children. The only fantastic thing about the children is their "too-good-to-be-true" nomenclature. (Herbert Think-well, Peter Stout, Sally Stoops, Nellie Thoughtful, Nettie Thin-kins, and so forth.) The only unreal thing is their polished, neat, almost parliamentary speech.

These two characteristics, however, are advantages rather than drawbacks. The names make mind pictures at once

Some Other Health Books For Children

Textbooks for Children in Story Form

THE MOST WONDERFUL HOUSE IN THE WORLD, *by Mary S. Haviland. J. B. Lippincott. 162 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE PLAY HOUSE, *by Mary S. Haviland. J. B. Lippincott. 162 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

These books are written in the form of interesting talks with two children whose questions and wonderings about the human body and its functions and home and community hygiene are answered in a sane and charming manner.

THE LAND OF HEALTH, *by Grace T. Hallock and C.-E. A. Winslow. Charles E. Merrill Co. 208 pp. Price $.72 postpaid of The Survey.*

In this book two children become citizens of the Land of Health by learning to obey its laws. The laws are taught them by five ministers of Dame Nature: Mr. Wind, Madame Rain, My Lord the Sun, Sir Food and Lady Sleep.

HERE AND NOW STORY BOOK, *by Lucy Sprague Mitchell. E. P. Dutton & Co. 360 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

This is a health book, but many of the stories in it make the desirable health habits attractive to children from two to seven through the power of suggestion. Some of the most charming of these are Wonderful-Cow-That-Never-Was, Things That Loved the Lake and How the Singing Water Got Into the Tub.

For Children in the Lower Grades

ALL THROUGH THE DAY, THE MOTHER GOOSE WAY, *by Jean Broadhurst. J. B. Lippincott Co. 64 pp. Price $.72 postpaid of The Survey.*

This book is not a parody on the beloved rhymes of Mother Goose. The original rhyme is given on one page and on the opposite side the health habit suggested by the verse is talked about in an interesting, spirited manner. The "Movie Man" and "Zookie" figures in the book will delight young children.

CHILD HEALTH ALPHABET, *by Mrs. Frederick Peterson. The Macmillan Co. 32 pp. Price $.12 postpaid of The Survey.*

This was one of the first books written to further the new popular health education movement. Literally millions of copies have been distributed. The rhymes will probably be read and chanted by many generations.

EVERYCHILD'S BOOK, *by Mrs. Frederick Peterson. The Macmillan Co. 33 pp. Price $.16 postpaid of The Survey.*

Alphabet rhymes for older children.

CHO-CHO AND THE HEALTH FAIRY, *by Eleanor Glendower Griffith. The Macmillan Co. 40 pp. Price $.16 postpaid of The Survey.*

This too, is one of the earlier child health books. The characters of Cho-Cho, the Health Fairy, the witch Ignorance and all the rest of them have become part of the goodly company of characters beloved in childhood.

RHYMES OF CHO-CHO'S GRANDMA, *by Mrs. Frederick Peterson. The Macmillan Co. 20 pp. Price $.20 postpaid of The Survey.*

The story of a healthy boy's day in rhyme.

For Children in the Fourth Grade and Above

ROSY CHEEKS AND STRONG HEART, *by J. Mace Andress and Annie Turner Andress. The Macmillan Co. 48 pp. Price $.32 postpaid of The Survey.*

The story of how Mary Ann and Jack come to be known by the names of Rosy Cheeks and Strong Heart.

JACK O'HEALTH AND PEG O'JOY, *by Beatrice Stayton Herben. Charles Scribner's Sons. 39 pp. Price $.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

A charming health fairy tale.

A CHILD'S BOOK OF THE TEETH, *by H. W. Ferguson. The World Book Co. 63 pp. Price $.44 postpaid of The Survey.*

Facts about teeth told in an interesting way.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

without (to children) the annoying interruption of descriptive phrases; and most children adore efficient, well-groomed conversation in child book characters, just as some grown-ups adore the epigrammatic, brilliant, wing-clipped conversation of "drawing room novels."

The Mary Gay Stories by Stella Boothe, R. N., and Olive I. Carter, A. M., were first devised by Miss Boothe to be acted out in a miniature suit-case theatre. Dolls moved by overhead wires were the actors. Children all over the country have become acquainted with the stories in this way, but now they may sit down with a pleasant little book, charmingly illustrated by Anne Cooper, and pull the strings that will make the characters perform on the stage of their own minds.

The heroine is Mary Gay who is given the gift of seeing things as they really are by the fairies and for whose favor personifications of the good and bad health habits contend. The master villain of the piece is the Dragon of Ignorance with his three heads, I-Don't-Know, I-Don't-Care and Too-Much-Trouble. Even if he is a dragon he is a comfortable, debonair sort of villain who vanishes with a "pluff" when Mary Gay chooses Early-to-Bed, Orlando Orange, Caroline Custard, Betty Bread-and-Butter and Clean Hands —for friends—instead of Late Hours, Lemuel Lollipop, Della Dill Pickle, Belinda Bologna and Dirty Fingers.

A JOURNEY TO HEALTHLAND, *by J. Mace Andress and Annie Turner Andress. Ginn & Co. 192 pp. Price 72c postpaid of The Survey.*
THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF WAKE-UP TOWN, *by Dr. Andress. Ginn & Co. 218 pp. Price 76c postpaid of The Survey.*
THE MARY GAY STORIES, *by Stella Boothe, R. N. and Olive I. Carter, A. M. World Boook Co. 119 pp. Price 60c postpaid of The Survey.*

A Classic of Preventive Medicine

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH, *Vol. II, by Victor C. Vaughan. C. V. Mosby Co. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

TO any one who has learned the value of the first volume of what is already considered a classic in preventive medicine, the second volume will come as a blessing without disguise.

We find the same logical sequence of presentation as in the first volume and note with especial satisfaction the consideration of the nutritional disorders in their proper place before the diseases due to ingestion of infectious or parasitic organisms.

What is known in the still incomplete stories of rickets, pellagra, and endemic goitre are clearly given and the vacancies in our knowledge frankly admitted. This is one of the great merits of Vaughan's books, the opening up of new vistas for research, the suggestion of new angles of approach for students in laboratory, clinic or at large in the field of health administration.

Another point of special merit is the conception of epidemiology as properly including and going beyond the bacteriological study of disease.

It is fair to ask why diabetes, our most rapidly increasing cause of death is not discussed with other nutritional disorders. Certainly obesity, diabetes, gout, non-specific malnutrition of children are of as much importance as some of the disturbances of nutrition presented.

The inclusion of cholera infantum among the problems of epidemiology and preventable medicine is admirable even though no treatise of forty-two pages can present all aspects of this protean cause of mortality.

Publicity

—for social, civic, and religious work discussed by Joseph L. Wheeler in *"The Library and the Community."*

Evart G. Routzahn of the Russell Sage Foundation says, *"The Library and the Community* promises to be more useful generally to executives doing publicity work than any of the few books now available on publicity methods."

417 pp., Illus., Bibliog., Index.
Cloth, $2.85 (Postage extra)

American Library Association—Chicago

The NEW PSYCHOLOGY *and the* PREACHER

by H. CRICHTON MILLER, M.A., M.D.

The simple and sound study of religion in the light of the new psychology, for the layman. As in Dr. Miller's two previous books, well known to *Survey* readers, he has taken the tried and proved principles of modern psychology and made a clear, illuminating analysis of a vital question. The works on psychology of Dr. Miller have been recommended by the National Health Council of America and the British Social Hygiene Board. $2.00

By the same author—

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY AND THE TEACHER $1.75
THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PARENT $1.75

THOMAS SELTZER 5 West 50th Street NEW YORK

CHILD HEALTH ORGANIZATION SERIES

(Published for the Child Health Organization of America)

For Very Young Children

A series of booklets, entertainingly written and charmingly illustrated, in which health observances and principles are taught in the form of alphabet jingles, rhymes, fairy stories, and other stories.

CHILD HEALTH ALPHABET	*Peterson*	$.10
EVERY CHILD'S BOOK	*Peterson*	.15
RHYMES OF CHO CHO'S GRANDMA	*Peterson*	.20
CHO CHO AND THE HEALTH FAIRY	*Griffith*	.15
ROSY CHEEKS AND STRONG HEART	*Andress*	.30

Write for further information

The Macmillan Company

New York Boston Chicago
Atlanta Dallas San Francisco

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUST OFF THE PRESS

The Most Timely and Informing Book of ToDay

"British Labor Speaks"

Authors:

J. Ramsay MacDonald
Philip Snowden
Margaret Bondfield
G. D. H. Cole
Seebohm Rowntree
Bishop Charles Gore

and other distinguished men and women of England

Arranged and edited by Richard W. Hogue

Price Two Dollars

Order thru your book dealer or direct from

BONI & LIVERIGHT

61 West 48th Street New York City

Just Published!

BLOCKADE and SEA POWER

By

MAURICE PARMELEE, PH.D.

Chairman of the Allied Rationing Committee During the World War

The author's close contact with the British Foreign Office gave him unusual opportunities to witness the workings of the Blockade as a potent international weapon.

"In its conclusion," says Mr. Parmelee, "this book is a protest against nationalism, navalism, and militarism, and a slight essay towards the attainment of the supreme goal of the political evolution of mankind—the World State."

$3 at your booksellers. By mail $3.15

THOS. Y. CROWELL CO. : NEW YORK

The discussion of typhoid fevers and of malaria represent, as was to be expected, great condensations of the encyclopedic knowledge of these diseases which the author's previous writings have exhibited.

Throughout the book we find the reliable and adequate facts upon which educated persons, whether or not professionally trained in the medical sciences, or engaged in public or private medicine in the curative or preventive fields, can plan the protection of themselves and their fellow beings against preventable disease.

We await with increasing eagerness the appearance of volume III in which we are promised a discussion of the venereal diseases and public health administration. The authors are to be congratulated upon the maintenance of the same standard of accuracy and clarity in exposition which characterized the text of the first volume.

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

A Science of Society?

SOCIAL DISCOVERY, *by Eduard C. Lindeman. Republic Publishing Company. 375 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. LINDEMAN has made a valuable contribution to the technique of practical social organization. The efforts of tobacco-growers and cotton-growers to readjust their habits and by the aid of science to organize themselves to survive in the present economic order are analyzed in a most interesting way. The author has observed this organization in process, has noted the difficulties encountered and has seen the shift of attack to cope with unexpected situations. He has presented this complicated process more clearly than it has been presented before. To the student of the technique used in organizing social groups for specific objectives Social Discovery will be valuable, and it should be of use to the practical organizer, whether he be interested in agricultural or industrial organization. The book is clearly a specialized study. That is its significance as a contribution to social science. Perhaps it would have served this end better, if more detail had been included.

This much can be said without reservation, but, when one comes to consider the professed aim of the book, he cannot accept its claims so easily. Unfortunately it is projected as a contribution to the general methodology employed in the social sciences. "The non-utility of most sociological investigations," says Mr. Lindeman, "is not due to untrained research specialists nor to an unwillingness on the part of the public to accept the social scientist's findings, but to the method of investigation," (p. 8). "Science is a method of solving problems," (p. 9), and, therefore, to summarize the discussion briefly, if sociology aspires to scientific standing, it must be a method of solving social problems. Granting sufficient latitude to the definition of "social problems," this is acceptable. Now, what is the contribution of Social Discovery to this end? Does it prove the sterility of previous methodology? Does it substitute a better general methodology?

Through eighty-five pages, methods which have been used in sociological investigation are discussed. History, analogy, logic and statistics are reviewed and critical remarks concerning each are reorded. Then, in a footnote to Part I a synthesis of method is given in which the use of these methods is outlined. There is nothing new in the critical chapters; the limitations there set down for each method

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are generally observed by the later sociologists, barring a few still writing who retain impressionism as part of their methodology. Among sociologists probably little discussion could be aroused over the content of the synthetic outline. In other words, we have a concise and clear review of some aspects of sociological methodology as they are commonly understood.

Part II bears the caption, A Proposed Step Toward the Improvement of Methods of Social Discovery. What contribution is made here to methodology? It is that the functional group is taken as the unit of sociological study and that it is described in psychological terms. A group is "any number of human personalities acting jointly to express and attain a common interest"; "the common interest may be revealed as purpose, desire, feeling, will, thought or (p. 121). Description by the historical, logical and anaterms as hopes, wishes and aspirations, are the psychological terms which it is proposed to use. It is doubtful, however, if such terms can be defined with scientific precision. They are to be estimated, though, by behavioristic methods; activities are the significant clues to the social process. "From the activity point of view, the group becomes a new quality," (p. 121). Description by the historical, logical and analogical methods is declared to be inadequate. Consequently, the investigator is forced to the invention of new categories, and this is forthwith undertaken.

The new categories are psychological. Category I includes terms whose referents are persons or groups of persons. Category II comprises the terms which refer to activities of the group. Category III is concerned with terms whose referents are controls or modes of control. That the derivation of categories should accompany observation is a stimulating suggestion, but actually the author has included only old terms in his last two categories—these old terms after definition fitted his problem. This is not surprising. Indeed, it would be extraordinary, if a social scientist worked out a complete set of new categories. The bit of originality contained in his new classification of terms is in Category I, and that is mainly a matter of emphasis. However, it exhibits the freshness that accompanies long, painstaking observation. It is a real contribution to the technique required to direct group processes.

The discussion concerning the "leader" and the "expert" is especially interesting. The other categories are only rough collections of terms used frequently in social psychology and sociology, and common usage does not vary greatly from the definitions given by Mr. Lindeman. He uses the terms to advantage in describing the farmers' organizations which were studied, but they are not new. They are parts of current methodology.

Furthermore, there is little that is new in the concept of the group here. In the history of sociology it has been the common practice to use the term "society" for social groupings, whether primitive or complex, ancient or modern. The author seems to restrict the term "group" to consciously organized groups in modern, complex societies. For his immediate purpose there is no objection to that, but it cannot be hailed as a new discovery; it is only new definition of terms. "That individuals are created by reciprocal interplay" (quoted from Follett by Mr. Lindeman) is no more than saying that they are created by interstimulation and differential response; this is not a new

A FAIR, SEARCHING, SANE
discussion of the race problem, now available in an edition that makes quantity purchase possible.

Christianity and the Race Problem

J. H. OLDHAM

is now ready in a special paper edition, at 1.00, for the use of student discussion groups, classes and forums of every kind where men and women meet to study vital international issues.

"Christian guidance in racial questions can be effective only if it is based on *knowledge*," writes Dr. Oldham, and lives up to his own precept—for his background of many years of close study and thorough contact with the problems he takes up are everywhere evident in this book. He shows a clear recognition of the issues involved, a persistent and wholesome skepticism regarding the oracular pronouncements of near-scientists, admirable restraint in balancing various point of view, and complete freedom from sentimentality.

This is the balanced, authoritative, readable book you have been looking for on this important subject—a subject that touches us all so vitally that we cannot afford to neglect it.

Association Press

Publication Department
International Committee
Y. M. C. A.

347 Madison Ave., New York

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
BOOKS WITH PURPOSE
AP

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Personality and Social Adjustment

By ERNEST R. GROVES, Professor of Sociology at Boston University; Author of "The Rural Mind and Social Welfare." Crown 8vo. $1.40.

This book is written for those who have to do with people, especially with children. This book brings to parents and teachers information of value regarding social conduct, the adjustment of life to environment and the socializing of the instincts and natural impulses. Each chapter is followed by topics for discussion and supplementary readings.

"The wholesome emphasis on the conduct problems of normal members of society should secure for the book a wide circle of influence and give it a large measure of usefulness, both for general readers and as a college text."—*Journal of Educational Psychology.*

"Almost any preacher, lawyer, doctor, educator, social worker or business man could pick up this book, open it at random and read it to advantage."—*Home, School and Community.*

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., Publishers
55 Fifth Avenue **New York City**

Just Ready!

Recent Labor Progress

By ROGER W. BABSON

With special reference to the work of the federal government under J. J. Davis

A mine of authentic, authoritative information concerning the Department of Labor, the duties it undertakes, the service it renders and of those areas of government over which it has specific and immediate control. A work which tells of

¶ Women's and Children's Bureaus; employment and conciliation in trade disputes; administration of Immigration and Naturalization; wages, living conditions, etc., etc., as carried on by the Department of Labor.

Especially valuable are Mr. Babson's well-balanced conclusions on some of the pressing industrial questions of the hour.

Cloth $2.00

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY
New York: 158 5th Ave. Chicago: 17 No. Wabash Ave.

The eternal question

How to Be Free and Happy!

Bertrand Russell's

Latest Masterpiece

At all bookstores 75c

RAND BOOK STORE
5-9 East 15th Street **New York City**

concept. A "society" or a "group" has for a long time been the subject of sociological investigation, and it has been regarded as functional. But a "group" has structure as well as function, and both the present structure and function have a history. Determination of the rate of development and the relative importance of different factors in the functional group requires statistics, a valid method of social discovery in spite of the author's skepticism.

A further observation should be made apropos of the viewpoint stressed in Social Discovery that the functional group constitutes the entire field of sociological investigation. This is an arbitrary limitation of the sociological field and one which cannot be defended successfully. Population studies are by no means confined to group functions, and yet they are quite within the scope of sociology; scientific studies of population have great practical importance in their bearing on public policy. The relation of mechanical inventions to social evolution is another field in which sociologists are interested; psychological technique is necessary for this, but we do not have the functional group in the sense in which Mr. Lindeman uses the term.

Social Discovery is an important book, but it claims to do too much. R. CLYDE WHITE

A Judgment on Judges

THE AMERICAN JUDGE, *by Andrew Alexander Bruce, B.A., LL.B. The Macmillan Company. 218 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS volume, written by a professor of law in Northwestern University, who formerly was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, constitutes the latest addition to the Citizens Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology (New Series), edited by Professor Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin. It consists of an attempt, in the main successful, to analyze the position of the American judge in our judicial system. Some of the chapter headings are: Are the Courts Oligarchic or Democratic? The Courts, The Constitution and the Regulation of Industry; The Need of Clarifying the Law; Are the Courts Responsible for Lawlessness? The Courts and the Legal Profession.

The views of the able author seem to have been colored to a considerable extent by his unfortunate experiences in North Dakota with the so-called "Non-Partisan League"; at times, as a result, he is more harsh to the critics of the courts than the facts warrant. There is one type of lawyer and judge who believes that everything in connection with our judicial system is perfect; that sweetness and light exude from it, and that it represents the unparalleled climax of all human wisdom, surpassing even the Ten Tables of Mt. Sinai. On the other hand, there is the extreme iconoclastic type of lawyer represented by Clarence Darrow of Loeb and Leopold fame, who is reported to have said, in a public address, "We lawyers burrow in dust to find out what some fool judge said a thousand years ago . . . and then we have the law. . . . There is only one true thing about it, you always get a run for your money; as long as you have got any, there is another court. There is no effort in the courts to get at abstract justice. It's merely a method that has been evolved through the ages for keeping society as it is."

Now the fact is, and every sensible and liberal-minded lawyer and judge knows it, that our judicial system and our judges, our law and our decisions, like every other

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

human institution, are not perfect, but, on the other hand, to assert that they are wholly imperfect is to utter a falsehood and libel. Our law is a practical and progressive science, of very slow growth, seeking to meet the everyday needs of our people. It develops from generation to generation, from century to century, by the familiar process of making new precedents and gradually sloughing off old precedents, or modifying them, to meet the gradual shifts in confirmed and mature public opinion. It, of course, errs occasionally, and in the nature of thngs it must err occasionally, since the law is not an exact or a theoretical science, but an intensely practical and developing one.

The judge, as Professor Bruce points out, must, therefore, be familiar with more than law itself. He must understand the fundamental principles of history, economics, sociology, ethics and similar sister-sciences. Otherwise the developing case law will fail to meet the people's needs.

Here and there are some broad remarks in the book which must well have been toned down in the course of careful proof-reading. To say, as the learned author does (p. 74), that "the public has lost its respect for law," seems quite unwarranted. It is true that there is prevalent considerable criticism of the courts and of judges. There always has been; there always will be; it is wholesome that there should be. But, in the last analysis, and taken all in all, our judicial system functions satisfactorily. Who would advocate a resort to the old days of the duel or of the trial by battle? The average judge and jury reach a commonsense, practical result, and still better results undoubtedly would be obtained if the courts were better paid and less lamentably undermanned.

I. MAURICE WORMSER

The Hazards of Work

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, *by George M. Kober and Emery R. Hayhurst. Blakiston. 1184 pp. Price $15.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE authors have succeeded in producing a work that should prove an excellent text book for the student of industrial hygiene and preventive medicine. The historical review, given in the prefatory chapter, of the various legislative measures taken in this country and Europe for the betterment of the worker, furnishes a good background for a study of present conditions. The medical man interested in preventive medicine will find the general description of the main industrial processes and their hazards, as well as the measures taken to protect the employe from these exposures, a valuable aid in diagnosing cases that come under his observation in the clinic; while the manufacturer who is interested in the welfare of his men will learn of the important bearing that ventilation, illumination and temperature have on their health and production. Recognizing that this is an age of specialization, the authors have drafted the services of well known workers in their particular phases of industrial hazards in order that this book might be made as complete, authoritative and up to date as possible. This volume is thought to be the best single reference or text book of American experience and practice in industrial hygiene. It is particularly complete in bibliography which is adequate to give a point of departure in research in almost any field of industrial hazard. The thoroughness which has always marked the work of both authors is apparent throughout this work. The illustrations, tables and charts are appropriate and time-saving to the reader.

FREDERICK B. FLINN

NEW APPLETON BOOKS

SOCIETY AND ITS SURPLUS
A STUDY IN SOCIAL EVOLUTION
By Newell Le Roy Sims, Ph.D.
A study of the causes for social change and the reason for the diverse directions this development takes. $3.00

THE BIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY *By Arthur Dendy, D.Sc., F.R.S.*
Dr. Dendy probes to the very roots of sociology in this study of the evolution of the human race. $2.50

HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE LIGHT OF CHRIST *By H. C. Carter, M.A.*
The simple and practical treatment of the application of Christianity to modern human society. $1.50

THE CRIMINAL AS A HUMAN BEING *By George S. Dougherty*
A former chief detective of the New York Police Department presents facts on how and why crimes are committed and the expert detective's methods of working. Illustrated $2.00

KEYS TO CROOKDOM
By George C. Henderson
In this book the public learns to combat crime by knowledge of the methods of every type of crook. Illustrated. $3.00

RACE HYGIENE AND HEREDITY
By Hermann Werner Siemens, M.D.
Translated and edited by Lewellys F. Barker, M.D.
A complete, simple and concise explanation of the scientific facts of heredity and their application for the advancement of the human race. $2.00

YOUTH POINTS THE WAY
By Douglas Fairbanks
The dynamic actor tells how to develop enthusiasm, the key to his success, and how to retain it. $1.00

THE NORMAL MIND
By William H. Burnham, Ph.D.
The new science of mental hygiene shows how to cultivate good mental habits and make the most of one's inborn ability. $3.50

ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION *By Frank Watts*
An illuminating exploration of the abnormal and its bearing on education. $2.00

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SCIENCE TO RELIGION *Edited by Shailer Mathews, L.L.D.*
Dr. Mathews and distinguished scientists survey the relation of scientific truths to the faiths of religion. $3.00

HUMAN ORIGINS: A Manual of Prehistory *By George Grant MacCurdy, Ph.D.*
This epoch-making work tells the whole story of man's physical and cultural development during prehistoric times. With over 40 illustrations. Two volumes. $10.00 per set

CARGOES FOR CRUSOES
By Grant Overton
The most interesting book about books and authors of the year. Illustrated. A $2.50 book for only 50 cents.

A descriptive catalogue of Appleton books and authors will be sent free upon request.

At All Booksellers

D. APPLETON & COMPANY
35 West 32nd Street : : : New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From the jacket of A Child's History of the World

Run of the Shelves

Education, Ethics and Sociology

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD, *by V. M. Hillyer. Century Co. 480 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

CHILDREN are interested in stories and history can be made into a continuous story. The attempt is nothing new. Wells and Van Loon have done the trick for various groups of readers. Mr. Hillyer, headmaster of a Baltimore school, has attempted the task in a bit of a different way. He has tried his materials out upon his school groups, year after year, until he thinks he has found the right word in every case. As these materials appear in book form, interest is stimulated by many typographical methods and by numerous excellent illustrations. The story begins with the Sun spitting fire and ends with the radio and its near relatives, and with a number of guesses as to what is likely to happen next. The emphasis is rather too much on the conventional aspects of history; but interest is maintained throughout. Some of the interpretations seem not quite fairly balanced, as, for example, when the writer makes the French Revolution out to have been almost wholly vicious; and when he suggests that the Germans were more unprincipled than other peoples in war. J. K. H.

RACE HYGIENE AND HEREDITY, *by Hermann W. Siemens (tr. by Lewellys F. Barker). Appleton. 178pp. $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A LITTLE book dealing, first, with the mechanisms of heredity, in terms of the "exact science" of biology. This part of the book is excellently written, and the translation is above reproach. Three final chapters, on Degeneration, Race Hygiene and Birth Polity enter the field of "inexact science," opinion. Here, too, there is much that is valuable, especially the remarkable chapter on Birth Polity. But readers must remember that these last chapters are speculative and, to some extent, propagandist. J. K. H.

THINGS AND IDEALS, *by M. C. Otto. Henry Holt Co. 320 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

POPULATION AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEM, *by J. Swinburne. The Macmillan Co. 380 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

EXPERIMENTAL PRACTICE IN SCHOOLS, *by Caroline Pratt. E. P. Dutton & Co. 302 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

GROUP PSYCHOLOGY, *by Sigmund Freud. Boni & Liveright. 126 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

CHARACTER OF RACES, *by Ellsworth Huntington. Charles Scribner's Sons. 393 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

OUTLINES OF INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY, *by Clarence M. Case. Harcourt, Brace & Co. 979 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE SOUL OF YOUR CHILD, *by Heinrich Lhotsky. Dodd, Mead & Co. 163 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Community and Civic Affairs

THE SOCIAL SURVEY IN TOWN AND COUNTRY AREAS, *by H. N. Morse. G. H. Doran Co. for the Institute of Social and Religious Research. 134pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS volume is described as a footnote to the eleven which have preceded it in the Town and Country Series, the more important of which have already been noticed in these columns. It is in fact two footnotes: one a considerable array of statistical and graphical matter documenting volume 11 on the Town and Country Church; the other a fairly detailed discussion of the social survey as a tool for social and particularly religious advance. A book, obviously, for the student and not for the general reader, though it is possible to glean from it such interesting and suggestive facts as this, that the higher the ratio of tenants to owners in a farm community the smaller will be the representation of tenant farmers on the church rolls. This mass of data should form a sound underpinning whether for the revaluation of denominational programs or for an intelligent approach to the problem of a particular local church. G. S.

CAMPING OUT. *A Manual of Organized Camping, edited by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. The Macmillan Company. 636 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

GAMES AND RECREATIONAL METHODS FOR CLUBS, CAMPS AND SCOUTS, *by Charles F. Smith. Dodd, Mead & Company. 463 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THAT A MOVEMENT which enrolls from 800,000 to 1,000,000 boys and girls and grown-ups yearly—even though it is a movement initiated as a protest to our highly organized life, and even though it is a movement barely two decades old—should have developed within itself principles of organization and a set and formulated technique, is perhaps characteristically American. But so is the movement itself, "organized camping" a purely American anomaly. As a study of the technique of camping the survey of the Playground and Recreation Association is an invaluable hand book for camp directors. The chapters have been written by people of wide practical experience who set forth painstakingly the problems that confront all camp organizers. Practically every phase of the subject is treated, including sanitation, choosing a proper camp site, camp accounting, and program-making. As the first comprehensive statement of the implications and educational aspects of the camping movement—of this concerted mass movement into the woods each summer—which has come as a corollary to the growth of cities and of automobiles, the book deserves a wider audience than the technical directors.

Mr. Smith's handbook will prove delightful reading to everyone who has spilled the cocoa at a campfire supper, and will serve as a mine of suggestions for the recreational worker with young people whether in camps or clubs or homes. It, too, is the work of many writers, and offers what is perhaps the cream of present-day experience and experiments in play and games, out of doors and in: C. D.

THE STORY OF TEAPOT DOME, *by M. E. Ravage. Republic Publishing Co. 198pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. RAVAGE turns from The Malady of Europe to a running sore in Republican government. The New Republic, building up its paper-bound bookshelf, puts a political pamphlet alongside Mr. Lindeman's Social Discovery. Either way the effect is a bit disappointing. The Story of Teapot Dome is an able piece of pamphleteering: consistent in its tone of well-bred though somewhat self-conscious irony, convincing in its array of detailed fact, conclusive in its demonstration of the folly and faithlessness of the Harding administration in respect to oil. But it remains the kind of book one would almost inevitably bind in paper. G. S.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE COMMUNITY, *by R. E. Roper. Moffat Yard and Co. 224 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE is one of the most stimulating books that has ever appeared in this field. It is, in no sense, a complete study of the problem suggested in the title. It is, rather, an essay in that field. Perhaps just because it cuts 'cross lots and ploughs deep furrows through old hedge rows it seems to be particularly penetrating. Some readers may be repelled by the author's efforts, now and again, to inject a bit of mysticism

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Roads to Social Peace

By EDWARD ALLSWORTH ROSS

Author of "Changing America"

Cloth $1.50

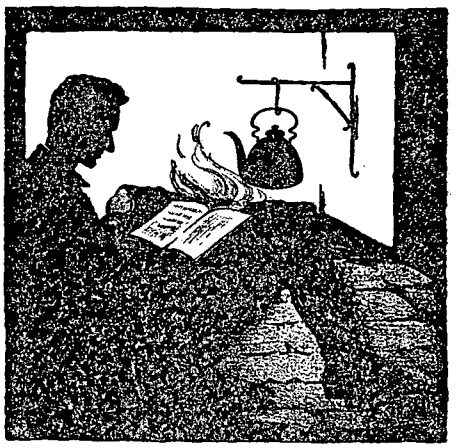
An illuminating analysis of the forces in America which tend to promote social antagonisms, with suggested remedies by which the maintenance of social peace may be achieved. Written with the delightful directness characteristic of all of Professor Ross's books.

At all bookstores, or from

The University of North Carolina Press

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

THE WORKERS' BOOKSHELF



Abraham Lincoln Studied by Firelight

THE FOLLOWING VOLUMES:

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT	M. BEARD
THE HUMANIZING OF KNOWLEDGE	J. H. ROBINSON
JOINING IN PUBLIC DISCUSSION	A. D. SHEFFIELD
THE CONTROL OF WAGES	W. HAMILTON AND S. MAY
WOMEN AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT	A. HENRY
THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN A GOVERNMENT INDUSTRY	S. D. SPERO

BOUND IN PAPER — FIFTY CENTS A COPY

PUBLISHERS OF THE YEAR BOOK, PAMPHLETS AND OUTLINES

WORKERS EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA

476 WEST 24TH STREET — NEW YORK

NOW READY

Public Employment Offices

Their Purpose, Structure and Methods

By

SHELBY M. HARRISON

Director, Department of Surveys and Exhibits
Russell Sage Foundation

In collaboration with

Bradley Buell — **Leslie E. Woodcock**
Mary La Dame — **Frederick A. King**

A book full of information and suggestions for those engaged in Placement work of all kinds

Price, $3.50

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 East 22d Street — New York, N. Y.

A Most Interesting and Beautiful Document
(Eugene V. Debs)

THE AMALGAMATED ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC

has among its contributors labor leaders and scientists

CLINTON S. GOLDEN — W. Z. FOSTER
SIDNEY HILLMAN — UPTON SINCLAIR
JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG — PROF. H. M. KALLEN
ALBERT F. COYLE — PROF. J. H. ROBINSON
PROF. LEO WOLMAN

As others see it:

. . . 'A first class production. I doubt if there is another of its kind produced by any other section of the Trade Union Movement throughout the world."—*James Middleton,* Ass't Sec'y, The Labor Party, England

. . . "By its appeal to the things of the spirit it raises the industrial struggle out of the grimy slough of materialism."—*Justice Louis Brandeis,* U. S. Supreme Court

"It has been a very long time since anything in book form has come to me that has interested, amused and thrilled me so much."—*John L. Elliott,* The Society for Ethical Culture

160 Pages—9x12—printed on enameled paper
Plus beautiful binding—176 Select art reproductions
Price $2.00 prepaid—Social Workers 20% discount

AMALGAMATED PUBLISHING DEPT.
31 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sargent's Handbooks

AMERICAN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

9th Edition, 960 pages; round corners, crimson silk cloth, gold stamped, $6.00.

A Guide Book for Parents. A Compendium for Educators.
Annual Review of Educational Events.
A Discriminating Review of the Private Schools as they are today.

SUMMER CAMPS

First Edition 1924. 576 pages, 10 maps and more than 150 illustrations. $5.00.

An Annual Survey of the Summer Camps and all matters pertaining thereto.

A discriminating Review of the Summer Camp Movement, its origin, development, present status, and practices.

Educational Service Bureau advises parents in the selection of Camps and Schools.

Consultation on appointment.

PORTER SARGENT

11 Beacon Street **Boston, Mass.**

A GATEWAY TO GOOD WILL

A collection of poems, stories and pageants for the use of those who desire to promote peace among the next generation. 80 pages, 50 cents.

FRIENDS' PEACE COMMITTEE

304 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ART OF HELPING

A course of lectures on Social Case Work, intended for those who, as committee and board members and other volunteers of social agencies, are making important decisions regarding the welfare of human beings. Given in 1923-4 under the auspices of the New York Charity Organization Society, and published by the Association of Volunteers in Social Service. Intended for use by study groups of volunteers.

Cloth, $1.00.
Order from Mrs. E. W. Geer, Room 300, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.

Announcing

Social Welfare Administration

A Magazine for Executives of Welfare Institutions, Charitable Organizations and Other Social Agencies

Published bi-monthly by Better Times
100 Gold St., New York, N. Y.
Subscription price $1.00

A FREE SAMPLE COPY

of this magazine will be sent you on request. You will find in it innumerable practical ideas, that you can adapt to your own organization, on such matters as—

Office Management	Publicity
Record Keeping	Money Raising
Volunteer Workers	Purchasing
Budget Making	Accounting
Committee Organization	Annual Reports

Subscribers say that every issue is worth many times the price of a year's subscription.

into his discussions; others by his efforts to state his problem in terms of intelligence without the use of force. But the reader with imagination will welcome the book for its broad understanding, its tolerance and its keen insights into the meanings of community and of individual living and their inescapable need of each other. J. K. H.

AMERICAN STATE GOVERNMENT, *by John Mabry Mathews. D. Appleton & Co. 660 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

POLITICAL PARTIES OF TODAY, *by Arthur Holcombe. Harper & Bros. 399 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WORKING MANUAL OF ORIGINAL SOURCES IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, *by Milton Conover. Johns Hopkins Press. 135 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE SUPER CITY, *by Robert R. Kern. R. R. Kern. 349 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE WOMAN ON THE FARM, *by Mary Meek Atkeson. The Century Co. 331 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Health

YOURSELF AND YOUR BODY, *by Wilfred T. Grenfell. Illustrated by the Author. Charles Scribner's Sons. 324 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

YOURSELF AND YOUR BODY was written to answer the questions of Dr. Grenfell's own sons, who "had just reached the age of ten million Whys? and Hows? and Whens? and Wheres?" Chapter headings such as Living Machinery, the Framework, the Motors, the Wires of Communication, the Pump and the Pipes, Waste and Renewals indicate both the subjects covered and the freshness of viewpoint. The book might be a revised stenographic record of selected conversations. The illustrations remind one of Van Loon's in the Story of Mankind, and have the same quality of simplifying and vivifying facts vaguely accepted. Some children and the adults of their families will dislike both the conversational style and the humorous figures occasionally introduced into the illustrations. Children under fourteen and older children who have ceased to take themselves too seriously, will find it delightful and instructive. Most readers of The Survey could read it with enjoyment and profit.

HOME CARE OF THE SICK, *by Clara D. Noyes. National Health Council. 70 pp. Price $.30 postpaid of The Survey.*

YOUR MIND AND YOUR MENTAL HEALTH, *by George K. Pratt. National Health Council. 70 pp. $.30 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE CHILD IN SCHOOL, CARE OF ITS HEALTH, *by Thomas Wood. National Health Council. 77 pp. Price $.30 postpaid of The Survey.*

HEALTH OF THE WORKER, HOW TO SAFEGUARD IT, *by Lee K. Frankel. National Health Council. 78 pp. Price $.30 postpaid of The Survey.*

ADOLESCENCE, EDUCATIONAL AND HYGIENIC PROBLEMS, *by Maurice Bigelow. National Health Council. 60 pp. Price $.30 postpaid of The Survey.*

Industry and Economics

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, *by E. H. Downey. The MacMillan Company. 223 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS IS NOT only the latest, it is also the most authoritative and interesting of the many books on accident compensation. Dr. Downey was a close student of workmen's compensation. He was a thoroughly qualified statistician and actuary, and as a public administrator he was able and alert. His untimely death a year ago was a very serious loss to the movement for adequate laws, efficiently enforced.

This readable volume is comprehensive, covering with especial care the social cost of industrial injuries, the scope of compensation laws, the scale of compensation benefits, the administration of compensation, the various forms of insurance and the prevention of industrial injuries. "Workmen's compensation embodies an ideal of social justice wholly foreign to that eighteenth century philosophy which inspired the founders of our government," says Downey in an introductory statement concerning this one branch of social insurance that has been widely accepted in America. In his concluding chapter he points out that our compensation laws are still inadequate for the indemnity of workers injured, but, measured by the situation which obtained ten years ago, the advance is very great. "That the new principle is still very imperfectly realized in practice is less significant than its universal ac-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ceptance in theory." Downey realized that "no far-reaching reform was ever carried out until its justice and expediency had taken hold upon the general conviction. Adequate compensation benefits will be attained as fast as public opinion is educated to the necessity thereof." JOHN B. ANDREWS

ECONOMICS OF FATIGUE AND UNREST, *by F. S. Florence. 426 pp. Henry Holt & Co. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

FROM ENGLAND has come the best summary statement of the available facts about the measurement of fatigue and unrest that we have had. Mr. Florence is particularly well equipped to write such a definite study of the economics of fatigue and unrest. His earlier work on the methods of investigating industrial fatigue is still a classic in its field; and Mr. Florence's studies during the war under the United States Public Health Service were notable for their scientific and illuminating character.

In the present book the author shows the place which must be assigned to a quantity of data about fatigue and unrest in any scientific study of economics and of business organization. The data of this study is organized around the six different forms of unproductive costs which the author discovers; namely, labor turnover; absenteeism and loss of time by strikes; the restriction of output; deficiencies in quality and economy of output; frequency and severity of accidents; frequency and severity of ill-health. The statistical evidence adduced as to the amount of labor loss growing out of these six causes is skillfully, convincingly, and exhaustively set forth. The book should stand for some time as the best scientific summary of the research in these fields which has been undertaken in either Great Britain or the United States in ten years.

If either economist or business manager has heretofore doubted the magnitude of the many causes of human inefficiency in industry, the facts of this book will supply conclusive evidence of his error. O. T.

WOMEN AND LEISURE, *by Lorine Pruette, Ph.D. E. P. Duton & Co. 255 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION, *by Morris Llewellyn Cooke. The Ronald Press. 310 pp. Price $3.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE LABOR SPY, *by Sidney Howard. Republic Publishing Co. 200 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN, *by Felix Morley. Houghton Mifflin Co. 199 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Religion

THE PROCEEDINGS OF C. O. P. E. C. *Longmans Green & Co. 295 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE MOST absorbing conference of this year to those who look beneath the surface is not that of politicians and financiers wrestling with the state of Europe, but the gathering at Birmingham, England, last April, of those daring souls who believe that it is possible to solve the problems of to-day by a new and vigorous application of the social ethics of Jesus Christ. They dared to believe that these principles would condemn much in the present organization of society, and they dared further to declare that they would show the way of regeneration. So they sat down for a week to examine the constitution of society, the conduct of industry, the upbringing of children, national and international politics, the personal relations of men and women, and many other things in our life, in the light of these principles. One may not agree with all their findings, but one who wants to learn a way out of the muddle in which we are cannot afford to disregard them. The book is compact and well-arranged and handles efficiently the discussions that followed the reports. WILLIAM E. BROOKS

CHRIST AND LABOUR, *by C. F. Andrews. G. H. Doran Co. 183 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS BOOK was published first as articles in "Young Men in India," and is now put out by the British Christian Student Movement after having been rewritten. The author is well known for his previous writings on the labor question in India. He begins with a brief study of labor conditions in the

NEW BOOKS
at 50% to 80% saving

A FEW ITEMS SELECTED FROM OUR NEW BARGAIN CATALOGUE (FREE ON REQUEST)

1	Life of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of N.Y., by **Henry Moskowitz.** Publ. 1924	$1.15	$3.50
2	Story of Woman's Party, **Inez Haynes Irwin**	1.19	3.50
3	Conception Control, by **Lady Barret**	59	1.50
4	The Czechs (Bohemians) in America, **Thomas Capek**	.49	3.00
5	Education of Karl Witte, Training of the Child, Translated from German, **M. A. Bruce**	.59	1.50
6	Human Efforts and Human Wants, **Logan G. McPherson.** Economics for the laymen	.59	2.00
7	Life and Letters of Herbert Spencer, 2 vols. boxed	2.50	6.50
8	Youth of Goethe, **P. H. Brown**	1.50	4.00
9	Progressive Religious Thought in America, **J. W. Buckham**	.69	2.50
10	The Budget & Responsible Gov't, **F. A. Cleveland, A. E. Buch**	.89	3.00
7b	Walking Stick Papers and Broome Street Straw, by **R. Cortes Holliday.** Delightful Essays, de luxe edition—2 vols. boxed	2.25	10.00
11	The Social Diseases, **Dr. J. Harcourt**	1.00	3.00
12	Struggle for Power in Europe, 1917-21, **Dr. L. H. Guest**	.89	4.00
13	Innocents Abroad, **Mark Twain**	.85	

Miscellaneous Books 59c. Regular $2.00 and $2.50 editions

Sex Knowledge, **Norah March**
What Is New Thought? **C. B. Patterson**
My Impressions of America, **Margot Asquith**
Plays of Old Japan, Tr. by **Leo Duran**
Prelude to Bolshevism, **A. F. Kerensky**
Garden of Peace, **F. F. Howe,** regular, $4.00
Patients Handbook on Diabetes, **Dr. T. W. Edgar**
Non Partisan League, **H. E. Gastan**
Rebels—an autobiography by **Marie Gansz and Nat. J. Ferber**
America and Phillipines, **Carl Crew**
Magnetic Paris, **Adelaide Mack**
Our Greatest Battle, **F. Palmer**
Themes of Energy, **Horace Remy**
The American College, **Chas. F. Thwing**

Selected Late Fiction—Now 59 cents each; 3 for $1.50

Kangaroo, **D. H. Lawrence**
Batouala, **Renee Maran**
Love Letters to Dead Woman, **H. D. Harbon**
Open All Night, **Paul Morand**
Escape, **Jeffery E. Jeffery**
People, **Pierre Hemp**
Basil Everyman, **Elsie Singmaster**
Light, **Henri Barbusse**
The Mother, **Norman Duncan**
Best Psychic Short Stories
Vera, leather, by author of "Enchanted April"

Any book listed, sent postpaid

SEIFER'S BRONX BOOKSTORE
757 WESCHESTER AVE.
N. Y. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What They Read

Judging by sales through our Book Department, two prime favorites among Survey readers are

WHAT MEN LIVE BY

in which Dr. Richard C. Cabot draws on his long and varied experience and his great fund of idealism to compound a prescription for a long life and a hearty one—WORK, PLAY, LOVE, WORSHIP

The HUMANIZING of KNOWLEDGE

which carries on Prof. James Harvey Robinson's persuasive challenge to men to use their minds as well as their fingers and feelings

The SURVEY ASSOCIATES EDITION of either of these books sent postpaid for $1.50. See the order form on back cover of this Book Supplement

SOCIAL DISCOVERY

E. C. LINDEMAN

With an introduction by
HERBERT CROLY

IN this original as well as profound contribution to the social sciences, Mr. Lindeman undertakes to perform for the social sciences a task analagous to that which Francis Bacon proposed to perform for the physical sciences in his Novum Organum. He attempts to clear away some of the mythology and astrology which interferes with the ability of educated human beings to consider what the behavior of man in society really amounts to. He has indicated a method which will help to penetrate a land which has proved deceptive to many previous travellers. The result is not only a trustworthy but an exciting study of the behavior of man in society.

". . . It cannot be said too emphatically that this is a book to be reckoned with by every sociologist, and not by the sociologist alone, but by every social scientist intelligent enough to recognize his responsibilities to methodology. . . ."

Albion W. Small, in The American Journal of Sociology.

". . . This book is the first crystallization in book form of the newer thought on methods of fact-finding in the social sciences, and illustrates the degree to which emancipation from metaphysical, dogmatic and deterministic interpretations of social conduct has been effected. The unconventionality of the book, both in its substance and arrangement, is a rather refreshing departure. . . ."

J. O. Hertzler in the Journal of Philosophy.

". . . Professor Lindeman has written carefully, as the subject demanded, but the reader feels throughout the book the simplicity of language and lucidity of style that are born of close touch with human problems. . . ."

Edwin E. Aubrey in the Christian Century.

REPUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
421 West 21st St. New York City

For the enclosed $1.00 please send me a copy of "Social Discovery" by E. C. Lindeman:

Name .....

Address .....

In full .....

Roman world, and carries us on through a survey of mediaeval monasteries and guilds to the modern world and its labor problems. Particular attention is paid to economic imperialism and British imperialism. The author's viewpoint can perhaps be best understood by this quotation: "Europe did not bring to Africa and the East for the first time these evil ways. But in the case of Europe there has been this distinction, that in spite of loud professions of a higher morality and of a more rational and decent standard of living, whole nations have committed brigandage and have glorified in it; whole nations have grown luxurious out of the misery of other lands." The author has deeply studied his New Testament, and he has a way of indicting our system through the words of Christ that must make us think. WILLIAM E. BROOKS

PRIMITIVE RELIGION, *by Robert H. Lowie. Boni & Liveright.* 346 *pp. Price* $3.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PREACHER, *by H. Crichton Miller. Thomas Seltzer.* 246 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

SIX DAYS OF THE WEEK, *by Henry Van Dyke. Charles Scribner's Sons.* 355 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

Social Practice

AN INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK OF CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION, *compiled by Edmund Fuller. Longmans, Green & Co.* 448 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE HUMANE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, *by William J. Shultz. Longmans, Green & Co.* 319 *pp. Price* $3.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE ART OF HELPING PEOPLE OUT OF TROUBLE, *by Karl de Schweinitz. Houghton Mifflin Co.* 302 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE ART OF HELPING, *by Mary E. Richmond and others. Assn. of Volunteers in Social Service.* 88 *pp.*

Behavior and Mental Health

PSYCHIATRIC-NEUROLOGIC EXAMINATION METHODS, *by August Wimmer, M.D. C. V. Mosby.* 177*pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

AN EXCELLENT addition to the many manuals of psychiatric-neurologic examination methods currently in use. The special merit of this little volume, apart from the orderly and precise presentation of the examination technique, is the discussion of the meaning of the various signs and symptoms and their relation to the total clinical picture. For the social worker, the discussion of the anamnesis in connection with mental and neurological patients will prove of interest, although the book is primarily written for the medical profession. BERNARD GLUECK, M.D.

OUR FEAR COMPLEXES, *by Edward H. Williams and Ernest B. Hoag. Bobbs-Merrill Co.* 306 *pp. Price* $1.75 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE EARLIER chapters on the mental aspects of fear are presentations of Freud and Coué in very mild form. But worry is more than a state of mind. It produces physical changes. The sections on these changes and their relation to the ductless glands are sound despite the ease with which the authors refer to "glands of courage, fear, health and personality." Though not linked up with the rest of the book, the best chapter of all is introduced under the patriotic but misleading title "Cultivating our National Courage." This presents the eugenical arguments for national action with regard to birth control. J. H. O.

MENTAL DISEASES, *by Walter Vose Gulick, M.D. C. V. Mosby.* 139*pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

A VERY handy compendium on the classification, examination and recognition of mental diseases. To one thoroughly informed in this field the book may serve as a handy manual for rapid orientation on some phases of the subject. For the beginner, this over-simplified and necessarily altogether too dogmatic presentation of the subject may well be misleading if not positively harmful. The author has included in the booklet a very interesting collection of photographs illustrative of the attitudes and the general outward appearance of patients suffering from the various forms of mental disease.

BERNARD GLUECK, M.D.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Pamphlets and Periodicals

DEFENSE OF AMERICAN SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

By WILEY H. SWIFT

A Lawyer's Reply to Attack on Child Labor Amendment and American Government by National Association Manufacturers

10c. per copy; $5 per hundred (postpaid)

BRASS TACKS ON CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

Clear, Complete, Brief, Authoritative Answers to Your Questions

5c. per copy; $3 per hundred; $20 per thousand (postpaid)

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE
215 Fourth Avenue, New York City

THE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE

Official publication of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Published monthly. Publishes articles on all phases of public health in relation to nursing activities.

The magazine is included in membership in the N. O. P. H. N., $3.00 per year. Subscription for non-nurse members—$3.00 per year.

SUGGESTED READING FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

Price 25c.

A price-list of magazine reprints, pamphlets, posters, and publicity material sent on request.

WOMEN TORCHBEARERS

ELIZABETH PUTNAM GORDON

A fascinating historical story of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union dating from its unique beginning in 1874 to 1924. Fifty years of adventuring into uncharted fields of social, religious and political service, woven into a vivid word picture embraced in three hundred pages. Cloth $1.50.

The National Women's Trade Union League of America

311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago

Pamphlets: "Self-Government in the Workshop," by Margaret Dreier Robins.
"The Children's Amendment,"
(one 40-page handbook and one 6-page leaflet).
Official Organ: Life and Labor Bulletin, subscription $1.00.

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

formerly The Charities Directory

Lists 2000 Social Agencies, 1800 Churches in New York City and 5000 names of individuals connected with the agencies listed.

500 pages; Cloth, $2.00

Charity Organization Society
105 East 22nd Street **New York City**

The Journal of

HOME ECONOMICS

devoted to
The Art of Right Living
The Science of Right Living in the Home
the Institution
the Community

Every homemaker, dietitian, nurse, and social worker should read this Journal.
Subscription, $2.50 a year. Send for sample copy.
Published monthly by

American Home Economics Association
1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

THE GREATEST CAUSE OF DEATH

HEART DISEASE, the greatest cause of death throughout the United States, is preventable. Often it is curable. The public is little aware of the facts or of how to organize to push heart disease down in the mortality tables as tuberculosis has been pushed down. The special Graphic HEART issue of The Survey tells the story. First rate for distribution. One copy 30 cents; 12 copies $3; 25 copies $5.75; 100 copies $20. The Survey, 112 East 19 Street, New York.

THE WOMANS PRESS
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.
20c a copy $2.00 a year

Its primary concern is that women shall think and think intelligently

The December Number Will Contain

By **Marguerite Wilkinson**
THE MINISTRY FOR WOMEN
What are women's opportunities and responsibilities here?
By **Ralph Sockman**
YOUTH SPEAKS ITS MIND
More light on the Youth Movement.
By **Katharine Lee Bates**
THE BLIND BOY OF BETHLEHEM
Simple, appealing, dramatic Christmas play.
By **Professor Shotwell**
DISARMAMENT
THE NEW ERA IN GENEVA
Comments on the protocol.

Don't miss it. Send in your subscription here and now.

THE WOMANS PRESS
Please enter my subscription for one year beginning .....
M .....
$2.00 enclosed. .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

You Don't Have to Shop Around for Books

ANY BOOK reviewed or advertised in this issue of the Survey may be obtained direct of the publisher, whose name is given in each case; over the counter of your local bookseller; or by mail of the Book Department of The Survey. More than 6600 books have been bought through The Survey during the past twelve months. Books will be mailed with bill to Survey subscribers. Others are asked to send payment with their orders. Personal checks are good as gold with us. Use the handy order form below.

AUTHOR	TITLE	PAGE	PRICE
Abbott, Edith	Immigration	226	$4.50
Amalgamated Illustrated Almanac		243	2.00
Andress	Rosy Cheeks and Strong Heart	236	.72
Andress	Journey to Healthland	237	.60
Andress	Boys and Girls of Wake-up Town	237	.76
Atkeson	Woman on the Farm	244	2.00
Andrews	Christ and Labor	245	1.75
Babson	Recent Labor Progress	240	2.00
Beard	Short History of Labour Movement	243	1.50
Bergengren	Cooperative Banking	234	3.00
Blunt	Israel Before Christ	235	1.00
Bolitho	Leviathan	233	2.00
Boothe	Mary Gay Stories	237	.60
Boyd	Portraits	232	2.50
Breckenridge	Family Welfare Work	226	4.50
Boynton	Some Contemporary Americans	226	2.00
Broadhurst	All Through the Day	236	.72
Brown	Gypsy Fires	233	3.00
Bruce	The American Judge	240	2.00
Burnham	The Normal Mind	241	3.50
Burns	National Intercourse	235	1.75
Cabot	What Men Live By	245	1.50
Carter	Human Relations	241	1.50
Case	Introductory Readings	230	5.00
Case	Outlines of Introductory Sociology	242	5.00
Chirol	Occident and Orient	226	2.00
Cooke	Public Utility Regulation	245	3.25
C. O. S.	"Art of Helping"	244	1.00
Cowdrick	Man Power in Industry	235	3.25
Dendy	Christianity and the Race Problem	239	1.00
de Schweinitz	The Art of Helping People Out of Trouble	246	2.50
Dougherty	The Criminal as Human Being	241	2.00
Downey	Workmans' Compensation	244	2.00
Downing	Our Physical World	266	2.50
Egan	Recollections	232	4.00
Fairbanks	Youth Points the Way	241	1.00
Ferguson	Child's Book of Teeth	236	.44
Fitch	Causes of Industrial Unrest	233	3.00
Florence	Economics of Fatigue	235	5.00
Forster	Passage to India	230	2.50
Freud	Group Psychology	242	2.00
Friends' Peace Comm.	"Gateway to Goodwill"	244	.50
Fuller	Int. Year Book Child Care	246	2.50
Grenfell	Yourself and Your Body	244	2.50
Griffith	Cho-Cho	236	.16
Groves	Personality	240	1.40
Gulick	Mental Diseases	246	2.00
Halcombe	Political Parties of Today	244	3.00
Harrison	Public Employment Offices	241	3.50
Hart	Discovery of Intelligence	229	4.00
Hallock	Land of Health	236	.72
Harford	Mind as a Force	235	1.50
Haviland	Most Wonderful House in the World	236	1.00
Haviland	The Play House	236	1.00
Henderson	A Loiterer in London	232	5.00
Henderson	Keys to Crookdom	241	3.00
Herben	Jack O'Health	236	.60
Hillyer	Child's History of the World	242	3.50
Howard	The Labor Spy	245	1.00
Huntington	Character of Races	242	5.00
Jesness	The Cooperative Marketing of Farm Products	234	2.50
Kern	The Super-City	230	2.00
Kober	Industrial Health	241	15.00
Kraus	Germany in Transition	226	2.00
Lowie	Primitive Religion	246	3.50
Lucas	Wanderer Among Pictures	232	5.00
Lindeman	Social Discovery	238	1.00
MacDonald	British Labour Speaks	237	2.00
MacCurdy	Human Origins	241	10.00
Manual of Style		226	2.00
Mathews	American State Gov't	244	3.75
Mathews	Contributions of Science to Religion	241	3.00
McKinsey	Managerial Accounting	226	4.00
Miller	The New Psychology and The Preacher	246	2.00
Miller	The New Psychology and The Teacher	236	2.00
Miller	The New Psychology and The Parent	238	2.00
Mitchell	Here and Now Story Book	236	2.00
Morley	Unemployment Relief in Great Britain	245	2.00
Morse	Social Survey in Town and Country	242	2.50
Mowat	European States System	235	1.00
Marcosson	Black Golconda	233	4.00
Mark Twains Autobiography		233	10.00
Oldham	Christianity and Race Problems	239	2.25
Otto	Things and Ideals	242	2.50
Overton	Cargoes for Crusoe	241	.50
Page	Abolition of War	232	1.50
Parmelee	Blockade and Sea Power	232	3.00
Peterson	Child Health Alphabet	236	.12
Peterson	Everychild's Book	236	.16
Peterson	Rhymes of Cho-Cho's Grandma	236	.20
Playground Ass'n	Camping Out	242	2.00
Potter	Cooperative Movement in Great Britain	234	1.00
Pratt	Experimental Practice in Schools	242	2.50
Pruette	Woman and Leisure	245	3.00
Ravage	Story of Teapot Dome	242	1.00
Richmond	The Art of Helping	246	
Rignano	Social Significance of Inheritance Tax	235	1.75
Robinson	Humanizing of Knowledge	245	1.50
Roper	Individual and the Community	242	3.50
Ross	Roads to Social Peace	243	1.50
Russell	How to be Free and Happy	240	.75
Russell	Our Changing Morality	231	3.00
Schultz	The Humane Movement	246	3.50
Sims	Society and Its Surplus	241	3.00
Siemans	Race Hygiene	242	2.00
Smith	Games and Recreational Methods	242	2.00
Smith	Evolution of Man	235	2.85
Smith-Gordon	Cooperation in Many Lands	234	1.50
Smith-Gordon	Cooperation in Denmark	234	1.00
Smith-Gordon	Cooperation in Ireland	234	1.50
Sonichsen	Consumers Cooperation	234	5.00
Stallings	Plumes	230	2.00
Steen	Cooperative Marketing	234	2.00
Swinburne	Population and the Social Problem	242	5.00
Tully	Beggars of Life	231	3.00
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	Agricultural Coop.	234	Free
Van Dyke	Six Days of the Week	246	2.00
Vaughan	Epidemiology and Pub. Health	238	5.00
Visscher	Stabilization of Europe	226	2.00
Wallace	Our Governmental Machine	235	2.00
Walpole	The Old Ladies	241	2.00
Warbasse	Cooperative Democracy	234	3.50
Watts	Abnormal Psychology	241	2.00
Webb	Consumers Coop. Movement	234	5.00
Webb	Industrial Cooperation	234	1.50
Wheeler	Library and the Community	238	2.85
Widdemer	Charis Sees it Through	230	1.75
Wimmer	Psychiatric-Neurologic Examination Methods	246	2.00
Williams	Our Fear Complexes	246	1.75
Wolff	Peoples' Banks	234	3.00
Wolman	Growth of Am. Trade Unions	235	3.00
Woodforde	Diary of a Country Parson	235	4.20

THE SURVEY, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

I enclose (or, if a subscriber to The Survey, will send upon receipt of your bill) $..... for the following books:

Author	*Title*	*Price*
.....	.....	$.....
.....	.....	$.....
.....	.....	$.....
.....	.....	$.....
.....	.....	$.....
.....	.....	$.....
	TOTAL	$.....

Name.....

Street, No.....

City, State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED